



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

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APPROVED FOR
RELEASE DATE:
20-Apr-2010

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Cuban Chronology

1984

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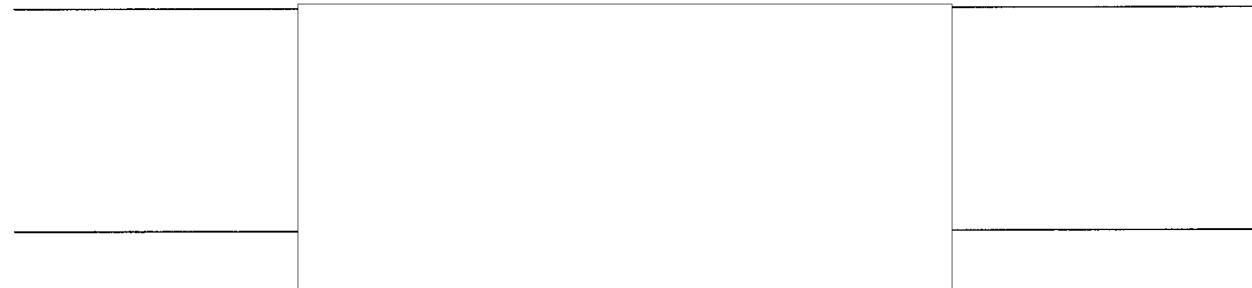
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Preface

This publication is a chronological listing of major international and domestic events affecting Cuba during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1984. The events are arranged alphabetically by country. In addition, two general subject categories are included; the Nonaligned Movement, and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The events included in this reference aid were selected for their individual significance; the publication is not intended to be a complete collection of every major Cuban event during this period.



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Confidential**Key to Abbreviations**

AALAPSO	Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization
AFP	French Press Agency
ANAP	National Association of Small Farmers
ANPP	National Assembly of Peoples Government
BCP	Bulgarian Communist Party
CDR	Committees for Defense of the Revolution
CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPCZ	Czechoslovakia Central Committee
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union Organizations
CTC	Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions
DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAPLA	Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola
FAR	Revolutionary Armed Forces
FLAP	Latin American Federation of Journalists
FMC	Federation of Cuban Women
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
GDR	German Democratic Republic
GOSPLAN	USSR-State Planning Committee
JUCEPLAN	Cuba's Central Planning Board
KPOe	Communist Party of Austria

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KPRP	Khmer Peoples Revolutionary Party
LPRP	Central Committee Political Bureau of Laos
MPLA	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola
MTT	Territorial Troops Militia
PCC	Communist Party of Cuba
PCI	Italian Communist Party
PDRY	Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen
PZPR	Polish Union Workers' Party
SDAR	Saharan Democratic Arab Republic
SED	Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SWAPO	South-West African People's Organization
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNITA	Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UPI	United Press International
US	United States
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
VRE	Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia

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January 1984–December 1984

Afghanistan

November 16 Alternate Cuban Ambassador to the UN Alberto Velazco San Jose says Cuba has voted against a resolution adopted by the UN regarding the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

November 20 Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras de la Luz meets with his counterpart in Kabul Gulang Saghuar Durez to discuss the international situation.

November 22 Afghanistan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost discusses bilateral topics and international issues with Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Pelegrin Torras.

 A cooperation agreement between the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Cuban External Relations Ministry is signed in Kabul by Afghan leader Sarwar Yurush and Pelegrin Torras.

 Abdol Qader Ashna, head of the State Cultural Committee of Afghanistan and Pelegrin Torras sign a cultural cooperation agreement in Afghanistan.

November 23 Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras concludes his visit to Afghanistan and he says his visit reaffirms the fraternal relations between the two countries. He departs for India.

December 31 Secretary General of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal sends a message of congratulations to Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the revolution.

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Albania

July 7 Granma announces that Carlos Alonso Moreno has been named Cuban Ambassador to Albania.

July 11 The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Albania Reis Malile receives the new Ambassador of Cuba Carlos Alonso Moreno.

November 16 Cuba and Albania sign a trade protocol in Havana to exchange Cuban sugar to Albania and Albanian food products, paper, and liquor to Cuba.

Algeria

March 24 Humberto Perez's visit to Algiers ended with the signing of the minutes of the talks which opens the prospect of cooperation in the field of planning and urban planning.

Vice President of the Council of Ministers Humberto Perez departs Algiers after a week-long visit. He met with President Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi.

May 19 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Algiers on a four-day official visit. In a press statement, he discusses the situation in Latin America and condemns US aggression in that area.

Isidoro Malmierca and his Algerian counterpart Dr. Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi discuss bilateral relations, current international problems, and issues of mutual interest.

May 21 Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

May 22 Isidoro Malmierca and Algeria's Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi hold a second round of talks on international matters and the role being played by the Nonaligned Movement.

At a press conference in Algeria, Malmierca describes the results of his talks with Algerian officials as positive and says the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war should be reason for concern.

September 26 Cuba and Algeria sign a protocol on a bilateral cooperation agreement effective through 1985. Cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific, and technical sectors is stated.

October 17 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with the delegation of Algeria's National Liberation Front, headed by Lazhari Cheriet and they sign a cooperation agreement between the parties.

Angola

January 3 Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sends a message to Fidel Castro on the 25th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution.

January 25 Leaders of the Cuban Communist Party and the People's Liberation Movement of Angola Workers Party sign an agreement in Havana in the field of ideological work.

February 9 According to Evaristo Perez, chief of the Cuban contingent of educators in Angola, the number of Ministry of Education teachers in Angola will be increased to 1,856.

February 13 UNITA announces in Lisbon and London that it shot down an Angolan aircraft with about 100 Angolan and Cuban troops on board on 9 February. The claim is not confirmed.

February 20 Speaking to reporters in Harare, Deputy Foreign Minister Oramas says Cuban troops would not leave Angola until they have fulfilled their engagement in that country.

February 24 UNITA announces in Lisbon that it has inflicted 200 dead on the Regular Army troops and Cuban expeditionary force support it. The report is not confirmed.

March 3 President of the National Assembly of the People's Government Flavio Bravo departs for the Congo, Angola, and Zambia. Before departing, he stresses strengthening relations with the three countries.

March 14 Havana press reports that 47 Cuban agricultural internationalists are working in Malanje Province, Angola giving technical assistance in agriculture, veterinary medicine, and agricultural machinery.

March 16 Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares says the Soviet Union and Cuba had decided on a "gradual disengagement" from Angola that will permit the eventual departure of Cuban troops.

March 17 Fidel Castro greets Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos on his arrival in Cuba with a delegation that includes Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha and other officials.

 Presidents Castro and dos Santos discuss bilateral relations and international matters, especially in southern Africa.

March 19 Presidents Castro and dos Santos sign a communique agreeing to a gradual withdrawal of the 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola provided certain conditions are met.

 Minister of Education Jose Ramon Alvarez accompanies the dos Santos delegation to the Isle of Youth. MPLA member Maria Manboca spoke to the Angolan students at Fray Mirieda School.

March 20 Jesus Montane and Alfonso Van Dunen Mbinda, Angola-Labor Party official discuss bilateral relations between the parties and sign a cooperation agreement in Havana.

Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro says he would withdraw his 30,000 troops from Angola if South Africa did the same and if other conditions were met.

March 28 Jorge Risquet presides over a ceremony commemorating the eighth anniversary of the victory of Angola over the aggressive troops of South Africa. Jaime Crombet gives the keynote speech.

March 30 Minister of Construction Abroad Levi Farah and Angola's Minister of Construction and Housing Jorge Henriques Flora sign a memorandum on cooperation in Havana.

April 11-16 Central Committee member Rene Penalver greets Angolan workers who are meeting for their first labor union congress in Luanda. Penalver stresses the friendship that exists between the countries.

April 16 Angolan rebels announce they killed 250 government troops and 40 Cubans in actions in six northern and central provinces between 4-14 April.

April 17 Isidoro Malmierca also says in his news conference that he sees no early solution that would help end the need for the Cuban troops' presence in Angola.

April 21 Cuban Ambassador to Yugoslavia Aramis Fuentes condemns all attempts to link the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola to the independence of Namibia at a seminar in Belgrade.

April 22 The Union for the Total Independence of Angola claims responsibility for a bomb attack in Huambo on 19 April that killed two Soviet military officials and 37 Cubans and wounded about 100.

April 24 GDR leader Erich Honecker sends a message of condolence to Fidel Castro conveying sympathy for the Cubans killed in Huambo, Angola.

April 25 Granma accuses the US and its South African allies of responsibility for last week's bomb explosion in Huambo.

The article in Granma on the car-bombing in Angola says the "paws of the Central Intelligence Agency" and the "ominous footprints of its agents are printed all over this brutal terrorist act."

MPLA officials visit the Luanda hospital where Cubans wounded in the Huambo terrorist action on 19 April are being treated; those wounded are teachers, technicians, and construction workers.

April 26 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez condemns the bomb attack in Huambo and says it was carried out by agents in the service of Yankee imperialism and South African racists.

April 27 Cuba denounces before the UN the attack on Cuban civilian workers in the Angolan City of Huambo.

April 30 Prensa Latina announces that six wounded survivors of the bombing in Huambo, four men and two women, returned to Havana and were hospitalized.

May 2 The National Liberation Front of Angola announces that the estimated 20,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola could take out local nationality under a law published in Luanda in February.

May 11 In Brazzaville, Isidoro Malmierca reiterates that the Cubans are in Angola at the request of that country's government and that Cuba is willing to contribute to the independence of African peoples.

May 21 Lisbon press reports that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola announced that it killed 411 soldiers, including 45 Cubans, on 7 April.

June 7 Angolan President dos Santos, in a meeting in Luanda with Zambian President Kaunda, says the presence of Cuban troops in Angola plays a balancing role and serves as a deterrent.

June 11 During a ceremony in Huambo where Cuban civilians were decorated, Politburo member Jorge Risquet reiterates that the Cubans are in Angola because the Angolan people and the MPLA want them there.

June 13 Politburo member Jorge Risquet condemns in Cabinda the policy of linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and reiterates Cuba's solidarity with the Angolan people.

June 18 Cuban sources announce that Colonel Pedro Tortolo and 42 other officers were demoted to private and sent to Angola because of their cowardice during the US intervention of Grenada.

June 22 In a press conference in Havana, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma condemns the Reagan administration's attempts to link Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

June 25 Lisbon Press reports that the Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola has taken over Kazage in eastern Angola and 17 Cuban troops were killed in that operation.

Jun 27-Jul 1 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Viera Linares visits Luanda to discuss bilateral agreements. He meets with MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee members, Lucio Lara and Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda.

July 1 In a TV interview Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson says that Fidel Castro wants to remove Cuban troops from Angola.

July 2 Paris press reports that the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said its forces had killed 93 government troops and 13 Cubans between 25 and 29 June.

July 7 The Angolan press agency discloses that Luanda has agreed on the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola; Luanda made a similar proclamation last March after dos Santos' visit to Havana.

July 17 President of the Federation of Cuban Women Vilma Espin meets with her Angolan counterpart Ruth Mbebez in Havana.

July 19 Paris press announces that UNITA claimed it killed more than 260 government and Cuban troops on 18 July: 209 soldiers killed, 132 captured, and 59 Cubans aiding the Angolan Government were killed.

July 26 Lisbon press reports that UNITA claims to have killed 111 government troops and 500 Cubans and stormed three towns, Quincuso in Uige Province, Quingenge, and Cuma in Huambo Province.

August 2 Johannesburg Domestic Service quotes a statement issued in Pretoria by the Department of Foreign Affairs that there are up to 31,000 Cubans—6,000 civilians, and 25,000 soldiers—in Angola.

August 4 Vice Minister of the FAR Brigadier General Cruz Bourzac and Angolan Ambassador to Cuba Mwaete Joao Baptista preside over a ceremony in Havana commemorating the 10th anniversary of FAPLA.

August 6 Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Gaspar Martins arrives in Havana in response to an invitation from Ricardo Cabrizas.

August 8 Lisbon press reports that UNITA says its forces had killed 218 Angolan Government soldiers, 13 of its Cuban allies and two Soviet advisers in operations between 30 July and 7 August.

August 9 Politburo member Jorge Risquet meets with Angola's Minister of Foreign Trade Ismael Gaspar Martins in Havana to discuss broadening trade relations.

August 12 Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade Ismael Martins meets in Havana with his counterpart Ricardo Cabrizas to discuss trade relations.

August 25 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and his Angolan counterpart Ismael Gaspar Martins sign trade agreements during talks in Cuba; Havana will participate at the Luanda trade fair this November.

August 28 Politburo member Jorge Risquet meets with Bernardo de Sousa of the MPLA Labor Party in Havana to discuss the international situation, southern Africa, and Cuba-Angolan relations.

September 8 Paris press reports that UNITA has stated in a communique that Cubans brutally repressed a popular rebellion that took place on 4 September in Malange in eastern Luanda.

September 11 Angolan President dos Santos, while visiting Paris, states that Luanda and Havana are ready to begin a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

October 2 Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama tells reporters in Lisbon that he and Isidoro Malmierca met at the United Nations to discuss Latin America and troop withdrawal from Angola.

October 10 In an interview with a Washington Post journalist, Angolan President dos Santos pledges to work toward the withdrawal of about 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

October 25 Lisbon press reports that UNITA killed 306 Angolan Government troops and 38 Cubans while repelling a two-month-long government offensive in the south of the country.

October 27 Lisbon press reports that the National Front for the Liberation of Angola issued a communique reporting that 10 Cubans, including officer Lt. Lopez, were killed near Nica in September.

November 9 Bridgetown press reports that Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Bolanos said that Cuba is willing to withdraw its troops from Angola and its military advisers from Nicaragua.

November 15 Granma reports that the Angolan Government has proposed that a four-part agreement be signed by Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and SWAPO, for a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola issues a communique saying they had killed 241 government soldiers and 12 Cubans in engagements in six provinces between 2 and 10 November.

UNITA says about 170 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers and 25 Cubans lost their lives in Angola during the last two weeks of October.

November 16 Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere states that the OAU summit has unanimously rejected the idea of linking Namibia's independence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

November 17 Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory letter to Cuban and Angolan workers in the lumber sector in Myumbé, Angola for having completed their annual production quota on 25 October.

November 18 Prensa Latina reports that the Angolan-Cuban plan on the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola involves only the Cuban forces in southern Angola, between parallels 13 and 16.

November 19 In a press interview in Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere rejects linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola with Namibian independence.

November 23 Granma publishes the complete text of the proposal made by Angolan President dos Santos which will allow the withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban soldiers from Angola.

A copy of the letter sent by Angola's President dos Santos to UN Secretary General de Cuellar regarding Namibia's independence is handed to Malmierca who reiterates Cuba's support.

December 18 In Luanda, Angola, the first phase of a military hospital's expansion has been completed with the help of Cuban combatants, construction workers, internationalist technicians, and Angolan workers.

December 20 Angola's UNITA rebels report that 112 Angolan Government soldiers and 12 Cubans, including four senior officers were killed in Huambo.

December 21 Paris Le Monde reports on an interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in which he discusses Angolan troop withdrawal and alleged US threats against Cuba since 1981 by the US.

Antigua

April 18

The Deputy Prime Minister of Antigua, Lester Bird, says he was able to persuade the cabinet that talks with Cuba would be held to discuss sporting and cultural relations.

Argentina

February 3 Jose Ramon Fernandez meets in Caracas with Argentine President Alfonsin, French Interior Minister Defferre, Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, and Ecuador's presidential candidate Rodrigo Borja.

February 10 Vice President of the National Assembly Jorge Lezcano meets with 63 members of the People's Committee for the Defense of the Sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands who are touring Cuba.

March 13 Hector Traverso arrives in Havana leading an Argentine trade delegation that includes officials of the Foreign Ministry, Commerce Secretariat, and other state organizations.

March 14 Argentine Secretary of Commerce Ricardo Campero arrives in Cuba heading a delegation of officials, businessmen, and performers who will participate in the International Tango Festival.

March 15 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas and Ricadro Campero, Argentine Secretary of Commerce, discuss the importance for consolidating trade and economic relations.

May 4 The Council of State designates Fernando Lopez Muino as Cuba's Ambassador to Argentina.

May 21 National Assembly President Flavio Bravo meets with Argentine Legislators who stated their willingness to promote greater trade with Cuba.

May 25 Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez meets with an Argentine parliamentarian delegation in Havana to discuss Argentina's terrible education and health problems—due to the previous regime.

June 8 The Central Bank of Argentina grants a \$600 million loan to the National Bank of Cuba to purchase Argentine products. The loan has a 7.5 percent interest rate, due in December 1986.

July 21 During a press conference for foreign journalists, Deputy Trade Minister Amadeo Blanco says that Mexico and Argentina have been Cuba's best Latin American trade partners.

August 6 Hector Rodriguez Llompart arrives in Argentina. During a press conference, Commerce Secretary Campero hails relations with Cuba.

August 9 Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin discuss the Central American situation, economic problems affecting underdeveloped countries, and the strengthening of relations.

August 10 Cuba and Argentina sign a scientific and technical cooperation agreement, the first of its kind to be signed by the two nations, as a result of Hector Rodriguez Llompart's visit to Argentina.

August 15 During the FAO's 18th regional conference in Buenos Aires, Hector Rodriguez Llompart says the US administration's policies conspire against the peoples right to sufficient food.

September 25-26 Trade talks are held between an Argentine trade mission from Cordoba Province and Cuba's Chamber of Commerce in Havana. Nearly 50 directors representing 38 Argentine firms are included.

October 24 Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin meet in Paris and discuss the serious situation created by the high foreign debt of Latin American countries.

November 15 Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Andres Yebra and Argentine Minister Roque Carranza and Vice Minister Pedro Casado Bianco sign a maritime transport cooperation agreement to expand bilateral trade.

Australia

January 16 The first contingent of 66 Australians, men and women of all ages and professions, arrive in Havana to lend its solidarity support in agricultural and construction projects.

January 26 A group of the first contingent of the Australian brigade visiting Cuba has held talks with leaders of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization.

February 7 The Australian brigade that visited Cuba for 3 weeks attends a farewell meeting in Havana. Brigade President, John Bronston, praises the brigade members' efforts in agriculture and construction.

July 10 Granma blames Australia for the failure of the UN conference on sugar to reach an international agreement controlling the depressed sugar market and fixing equitable prices.

December 28 In a speech to the National Assembly, Fidel Castro accuses the US and Australia of trying to damage the Cuban economy by sabotaging an international sugar agreement.

Austria

January 10 Gustavo Mazorra, the new Cuban ambassador to Austria presents his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

February 10 Cuba, Switzerland, and Austria sign a commercial agreement where Cuba will acquire several pieces of technological equipment for the Felton Thermoelectrical Plant to be built in Holguin.

March 14 Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz meets in Vienna with Cuban Ambassador to Austria Gustavo Mazorra. Sinowatz expresses his satisfaction over the development of Austrian-Cuban relations.

August 15 Secretary General of the Austrian Freedom Party Walter Grabher-Meyer, during an interview with Cuban Ambassador to Austria Gustavo Mazzora, says his party favors developing relations with Cuba.

August 30 Austrian Health and Environmental Protection Minister Kurt Steyrer and Cuban Ambassador Mazorra discuss the possibility of Cuba and Austria exchanging experiences in public health.

September 27 At the 28th conference of the International Atomic Energy Organization in Vienna, Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart says nuclear energy is economically beyond the reach of most developing nations.

October 17 Minister President of the State Committee of Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart arrives in Vienna on a working visit.

November 12-18 Candidate member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Raimundo Espinoza visits Austria at the invitation of the KPOe Central Committee to discuss party relations.

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March 19 Barbadian Foreign Minister Louis Tull says it is important for his country to maintain relations with Cuba and that he does not agree with those who want to break diplomatic relations with Cuba.

May 8 Barbados Prime Minister Adams tells Parliament that he has been told that Fidel Castro may seek revenge on those responsible for Havana's "humiliation" last year in Grenada.

July 21 Barbados press reports that Cuba's 1983-84 sugar harvest, which ended last month, produced more than 8 million tons; Cuba's Deputy Sugar Minister Blanco claims it was Cuba's third largest harvest.

October 6 Granma publishes an editorial on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the mid-air explosion of a Cuban airline after taking off from Bridgetown airport.

October 27 Minister of External Affairs of Barbados Louis Tull describes Barbados' relations with Cuba as normal, despite differences on the Grenada issue.

November 3 Bridgetown press announces that Trevor Munroe, leader of the Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica, has gone to Cuba to discuss improving relations.

November 9 Bridgetown press reports that Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Bolanos said that Cuba is willing to withdraw its troops from Angola and its military advisers from Nicaragua.

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Belgium

April 12 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo greets a delegation from the Latin American Parliament and another from the Belgian Parliament invited to observe the election process.

April 13 Central Committee member Flavio Bravo presides at the talks held by members of the delegation of the Belgian Parliament. The delegation visits the Hermanos Almeijeiras Hospital in Havana.

April 18 Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez meets with the Belgian Parliament delegation that has been visiting Cuba.

April 19 The Belgian Parliament delegation departs after a 1-week visit to Cuba. National Assembly President Flavio Bravo says the contact between the two parliaments will contribute to widening relations.

September 20 Granma announces the appointment of Teresita Averhoff Puron as Ambassador to Belgium with residence in Brussels and she will also be accredited as Cuban Ambassador to Luxembourg.

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Belize

October 11

Belize City Domestic Service reports indicate that sugar now accounts for 81 percent of all exports from Cuba and Cuba's economic problems have been compounded rather than solved.

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Benin

August 9 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca meets with Benin's new Foreign Minister Affo Frederic Assogba in Havana. Assogba has been Benin's Ambassador to Cuba.

October 10 Benin's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation arrives in Havana and is met at Jose Marti International Airport by Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs Jose Raul Viera and Giraldo Mazola.

October 15 Minister of Higher Education Fernando Vecino Alegret and Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Assogba Affo discuss cooperation in the field of higher education.

October 16 President of the People's Government National Assembly Flavio Bravo receives Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo to discuss the Pretoria regime in southern Africa.

October 17 Benin's Foreign Minister Frederic Affo and Minister of Construction Abroad Levi Farah discuss Cuban participation in a construction project in Benin.

October 18 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo with whom he discussed the situation in Africa, the Nonaligned Movement, and bilateral relations.

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Bolivia

February 3

President of the People's Government Provincial Assembly of Havana City Oscar Fernandez Mell receives Bolivian envoy Dr. Joaquin Galtieri who presents Fernandez Mell with a Bolivian flag.

Botswana

February 16-18 Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Oscar Oramas visits Botswana; he discusses matters of mutual interest with President Dr. Quett Masire and Ministers Archie Mogwe and Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe.

October 2 Botswana President Quett Masire receives Cuban Ambassador Heriberto Feraudy Espino to discuss bilateral relations. Feraudy and Foreign Minister Chiepe discuss the international situation.

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Brazil

February 4 Two men hijack a Brazilian airliner to Cuba, where they are taken into custody, and the plane is flown back to Brazil.

July 13 President of the Brazilian Workers Party Luiz Inacio ^{Lula} da Silva visits Cuba.

July 18 President of the Brazilian Workers Party Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva meets in Havana with Jorge Lezcano Perez, Vice President of the National Assembly to discuss the functions of the Assembly.

July 20 President of the Brazilian Workers Party Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and his delegation tour the Picadura Valley. Ramon Castro accompanies them and they discuss the world economic crisis.

September 19 Ricardo Otaque, First Secretary of the Jose Marti Association in Sao Paulo reports that Sao Paulo will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution from 20 September to 10 October.

November 7 Prensa Latina from Rio de Janeiro reports that the Chief of Staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces, Brigadier Waldir Vasconcelos, says Brazil will reestablish relations with Cuba.

Bulgaria

January 6 Ognyan Doynov and Stanish Bonev depart Sofia for a working visit to Cuba, at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

January 9 Bulgarian officials Ognyan Doynov and Stanish Bonev arrive in Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party.

January 12 Jorge Enrique Mendoza, the Director of Granma visits the newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo in Sofia to discuss cooperation between the two newspapers with Yordan Yotov, Chief Editor.

January 14 Fidel Castro discusses bilateral relations, industrial cooperation, and, specifically, machinery construction with Ognyan Doynov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

January 17 The Bulgarian Communist Party delegation, headed by Ognyan Doynov, departs Cuba. Stanishev Bonev and Humberto Perez sign a long-term economic agreement for 1986-1990.

January 26 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrives in Sofia.

January 27 Bulgaria's Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov meets with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in Sofia to discuss relations in the political, economic, and cultural sphere.

 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is awarded the Order of Georgi Dimitrov by Todor Zhivkov in Sofia. In a speech, Zhivkov expresses Bulgaria's solidarity with the Cuban people.

 Todor Zhivkov and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez blame US imperialism for the straining of the tension in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and other regions in the world during their talks in Sofia.

 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Sofia with Prime Minister Grisha Filipov to discuss cooperation, the multilateral cooperation in CEMA, and accomplishments in building socialism.

January 30 Bulgaria and Cuba sign a commercial agreement for 1984 totaling more than 300 million pesos. Cuba will receive machinery and equipment, rolled steel, food products, and fertilizers.

February 1 In an interview for the "Around the World" weekly of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says that no army of the US will ever be able to dominate Cuba.

February 14 Fidel Castro and the delegation accompanying him in Moscow meet with Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov to discuss bilateral relations and the international situation.

Confidential

February 25 Minister of Internal Affairs Ramiro Valdes Menendez arrives in Bulgaria and is greeted at Sofia airport by Dimitur Stoyanov of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

February 27 Ramiro Valdes and his delegation, accompanied by Bulgarian Internal Affairs Minister Dimitur Stoyanov meet with teachers and students of the Asen Satalov secondary school.

February 28 During his visit to Bulgaria, Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes met with Todor Zhivkov, Secretary General of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

 Ramiro Valdes presents the Solidarity Order to Bulgaria's Minister of Internal Affairs Dimitur Stoyanov during a ceremony in Sofia.

March 2 Georgi Yordanov of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture receives in Sofia the Cuban delegation attending the Cuban Cultural Day celebration in Bulgaria; trade relations will be studied.

 A delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Work of the Communist Party of Bulgaria is visiting Villa Clara.

April 17 Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee and editor in Chief of Rabotnichesko Delo, arrives in Havana at the invitation of Jorge Enrique Mendoza, director of Gramma.

April 23 A working group from Cuba's Communist Party Department of Revolutionary Orientation, headed by Humberto Rodriguez Manso is received in Sofia by Milko Balev, Bulgarian Communist Party member.

April 26 Politburo member Jorge Risquet receives 82 Bulgarian construction workers at the airport. The Fidel Castro Construction Brigade will work for 1 year on the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant.

April 27 Yordan Yotov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party discusses various aspects of Cuban life and foreign policy with Cuban leaders. Raul Castro sees off Yotov at Jose Marti Airport.

 Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Petur Marinkov presides over a departure ceremony of a group of Cuban construction workers going to Bulgaria to work on the Dimitur Blagoev Printing Plant in Sofia.

April 28 Secretariat member Jaime Crombet receives Stanoy Yonev, chief of the Construction and Architecture Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party to exchange information on construction work.

May 2 Fidel Castro speaks with Alex Dimitrov, head of the Bulgarian "Fidel Castro Construction Brigade" during a reception for the foreign delegations attending the International Workers Day activities.

May 4 Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member of the Bulgarian Communist Party receives Antonio Martin Valle, Deputy Chief of the Central Committee's Construction Department.

May 10 Cuba and Bulgaria sign a 1985 trade contract for a total of approximately 106 million rubles. The documents were signed at the Fourth International Spring Fair of Plovdiv.

May 13 Justice Minister Juan Escalona arrives in Sofia.

May 16 Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov receives Minister of Justice Juan Reguera Escalona to discuss new elements on constructing socialist justice in Bulgaria.

May 17 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas meets in Moscow with counterparts Peter Veress from Hungary, Khristo Khristov from Bulgaria, and Nikolay Komarov from the Soviet Union.

May 21 Vilma Espin arrives in Sofia heading a delegation that will participate in a socialist nations women's organization meeting.

June 13 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Moscow with Todor Zhivkov, leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party, to deliver a message from Fidel Castro. Zhivkov and Rodriguez discuss CEMA's future activities.

July 2-6 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane visits Bulgaria and is greeted by Dimitur Stanishev, Secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

July 4 Deputy Premier Antonio Esquivel arrives in Sofia to take part in the 17th session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

July 6 Jesus Montane discusses bilateral cooperation, Central America, and the Caribbean with Bulgarian leaders Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Mladenov, and Dimitur Stanishev.

September 4 In a press conference in Cuba, Bulgarian road workers discuss their activities in Cuba, including the national highway, the Granma publishing house, and the Jose Marti steel plant.

September 4 Politburo member Juan Almeida leaves for Bulgaria to attend festivities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria that will take place on 9 September.

Confidential

September 6 Juan Almeida arrives in Sofia to attend 40th anniversary celebrations of Bulgaria's revolution and to visit Cuban construction workers at the Kozloduy nuclear power plant.

September 11 Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias hails ties with Bulgaria during his speech in Havana to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Bulgarian people.

September 17 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo arrives in Bulgaria and is met by Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

September 19 Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov receives Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly, to discuss the international situation, worsened by US aggression.

September 20 Vietnam and Cuba sign a contract on cooperation and exchange of editorials in Havana. Contracts have also been signed with Bulgaria, Poland, and the Soviet Union, during the Havana 84 book fair.

September 21 Flavio Bravo is received in Sofia by Todor Zhivkov, President of the Bulgarian Council of State. Zhivkov stresses the friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

September 22 The main FAR ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army is held in Havana. Division General Senen Casas presides over the ceremony.

September 24 Chairman of Bulgaria's State Council Todor Zhivkov inaugurates the 40th international autumn fair of Plovdiv. Pedro Miret attends the ceremony and Ricardo Cabrizas heads the delegation.

September 26 Vice Presidents of the Council of Ministers Ramiro Valdes and Pedro Miret discuss matters of mutual cooperation with Bulgarian officials Ognyan Doynov and Andrey Lukyanov.

September 27 Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov and Ricardo Cabrizas discuss trade, with emphasis on the delivery of Bulgarian industrial goods, particularly machine-building products for Cuba.

September 27 The George Dimitrov 100th birthdate commemorative medals are conferred on Division Generals Ibarra, Sixto Batista, and Ulises Rosales del Toro. Bulgarian Ambassador to Cuba Petur Marinkov speaks.

September 27 Ramiro Valdes concludes his visit to Bulgaria and is seen off by his Bulgarian counterpart Dimitur Stoyanov. He visited the Plovdiv International Fair and sites of economic interest.

Confidential

Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and his Bulgarian counterpart Khristo Khristov sign a contract for exporting and importing products in 1985 in Plovdiv.

Pedro Miret and Ricardo Cabrizas meet with Bulgarian official Grisha Filipov to discuss expanding economic and scientific-technological ties between the two countries.

October 11 Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov receives Guillermo Garcia Frias, Minister of Transportation, in Sofia. They discuss deepening bilateral cooperation.

October 15 The 36th session of the general council of the World Federation of Trade Unions begins in Sofia. Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Roberto Veiga attends.

October 25 President of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov arrives in Cuba and is greeted by Raul Castro and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Filipov will attend the 39th CEMA meeting in Havana.

October 27 Fidel Castro and Grisha Filipov, President of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria discuss the international situation and solidarity between the two parties and peoples.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Bulgarian leaders Grisha Filipov and Andrey Lukanov to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

Grisha Filipov visits the Jose Gregorio Martinez plant for hydraulics technology, the Vasil Levski plant for irrigation technology, and the first nuclear electric power plant in Cuba.

October 31 A protocol reflecting the results of talks between Grisha Filipov and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez is signed in Havana.

November 27 The Bulgarian Economists Union of the Central Council of Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Unions and the National Association of Cuban Economists sign a cooperation agreement in Havana.

December 10-14 First Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Jose Raul Viera and his Bulgarian counterpart Mari Ivanov preside over political consultations in Sofia.

December 12 Central Committee member Humberto Miguel Fernandez meets in Sofia with Politburo member Ogyan Doynov and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Lukanov to discuss socio-economic development.

December 14 Jose Raul Viera is received by Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's Central Committee Politburo member and Dimitur Stanishev, Secretary of the Central Committee during his visit to Bulgaria.

Confidential**Burkina (formerly Upper Volta)**

March 23 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Upper Volta and is welcomed by his counterpart Arba Diallo.

March 28 Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca and Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo denounce Niamey and US imperialism in Nicaragua and El Salvador and support the Contadora Group.

May 26 Fidel Castro sends greetings on Africa Day to the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution of Upper Volta Thomas Sankara.

June 3 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Havana concluding his African-European tour. Upper Volta's new Ambassador to Cuba Buraima Campoares arrives on the same flight and presents his credentials.

June 11 Isidoro Malmierca welcomes an Upper Voltan delegation headed by Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo, attending the first session of the joint commission for cooperation between the two nations.

Isidoro Malmierca greets Upper Volta's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hama Arba Diallo at Jose Marti Airport. Diallo will participate in the first mixed session on cooperation with Cuba.

June 13 Transportation Minister Guillermo Garcia Frias meets in Havana with Upper Volta's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hama Arba Diallo to discuss cooperation in transportation.

June 18 Upper Volta's Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo says that the results of the mixed intergovernmental cooperation commission meeting with Cuba laid the foundations for future development.

Cuba and Upper Volta sign two cooperation agreements and an aviation agreement at the end of the first session of the mixed intergovernmental cooperation commission.

August 2 Fidel Castro sends greetings to Upper Voltan Chief of State Thomas Sankara on the occasion of the first anniversary of the democratic people's revolution.

Central Committee member Armando Acosta departs Brazzaville where he attended the 3rd Congolese Labor Party Congress and arrives in Upper Volta to attend the first anniversary of the revolution.

August 7 Armando Acosta discusses bilateral cooperation with Thomas Sankara, Chief of State of Burkina (formerly Upper Volta.) The country's name was changed on 4 August 1984.

September 10 First Secretary at the Cuban Embassy in Burkina Faso Eduardo Neira meets with Jean Leonard Compaore, Minister of Equipment, to discuss the rehabilitation of the Bobo-Dioulasso airport.

September 12 Burkina officials announce that Cubans will work on Bogo-Dioulasso Airport to enable DC-8, DC-10, and Boeing-747s to land there.

September 25 President Sankara of Burkina arrives in Havana and is greeted by Fidel Castro.

September 26 Fidel Castro awards the Order of Jose Marti to President Sankara. Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle accompanies Sankara on a visit to the Ernesto Guevara Central Pioneers Palace.

September 27 Thomas Sankara visits the Celia Sanchez Manduley Textile Combine in Santiago de Cuba accompanied by Minister of Culture Armando Hart.

September 28 President Sankara and his delegation arrive at the Isle of Youth and visit the former model prison, the urbanized area of Nueva Gerona, and other places of interest.

September 30 Fidel Castro bids farewell to Thomas Sankara at Jose Marti International Airport. During Sankara's visit he was decorated with the Order of Jose Marti.

October 1 Fidel Castro and President Sankara of Burkina issue a joint communique blaming Washington for the prevailing tense world situation and expressing solidarity with Nicaragua.

October 6 Fidel Castro meets with Burkinian President Sankara. Sankara makes a technical stopover in Cuba after leaving the UN.

November 23 Isidoro Malmierca and Boureima Compaore, Ambassador of Burkina, sign a reciprocal agreement in Havana on the free use of the buildings housing their respective diplomatic missions.

December 27 President of Burkina Thomas Sankara sends a message of congratulations to Fidel Castro on the 26th anniversary of the revolution.

Confidential**Canada**

January 4 Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Pierre DeBane arrive in Havana. DeBane says that "Cuba is one of Canada's most important commercial partners in Latin America."

January 4-5 Pierre DeBane, Canadian Minister of Fisheries meets with Fidel Castro. Fidel asks him to tell Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau "to continue his commendable efforts" to ease world tensions.

January 7 Fidel Castro tells Canadian Minister of Fisheries Pierre DeBane that Cuba would be willing to withdraw all of its military personnel from Central America if the US were to do likewise.

A bilateral agreement on the Cuban fleet's catch quotas in the northwestern Atlantic for 1984 is signed by Canada's Minister of Fisheries and Oceans DeBane and his Cuban counterpart.

February 15 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

April 1-5 A Canadian National Defense College delegation visits Cuba to learn about conditions in Cuba and developments and improvements which have taken place since the revolution.

April 25 Immigration authorities at the Gander Airport in Terra Nova report that two Cuban Airline passengers requested asylum in Canada during a stopover on 24 April at Gander Airport.

May 10 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas meets in Havana with Frank S. Milleren, Minister of Industry and Trade of Ontario to discuss trade relations.

May 21 The 5th Joint Cuba-Canada Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation meeting ends in Ottawa. Trade relations and financing of Canadian exports to Cuba are discussed.

September 14 Granma announces that Rafael Hernandez Martinez has been appointed as Ambassador to Canada.

Confidential

Confidential**Cape Verde**

June 23 Pedro Pires, Assistant Secretary General of the African Party of the Independence of Cape Verde tours Cienfuegos before Juan Almeida bids him farewell at Jose Marti International Airport.

June 29 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Pedro Pires, Assistant Secretary General of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and Prime Minister of Cape Verde.

June 30 Fidel Castro hosts a reception for Prime Minister Pedro Pires of Cape Verde.

Pedro Pires and Politburo member Juan Almeida arrive in Santiago de Cuba and Granma Province to visit places of historic and social interest.

July 2 Fidel Castro and Pedro Pires, Assistant Secretary General of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and Prime Minister of Cape Verde, discuss bilateral relations.

July 3 Politburo member Jorge Risquet receives Pedro Pires of Cape Verde to discuss matters of mutual interest and the international situation, especially matters related to southern Africa.

July 6 Pedro Pires, Prime Minister of Cape Verde, and the Mexican delegation from Michoacan participate in the 6th regular meeting of the People's Government National Assembly.

September 7 Cape Verdean Foreign Minister Luz arrives in Havana and is greeted at Jose Marti International Airport by Foreign Minister Malmierca and Vice Foreign Minister Mazola.

September 10 Cape Verdean Foreign Minister Silvino Da Luz and Isidoro Malmierca begin official talks.

September 11 Fidel Castro receives Cape Verdean Foreign Minister Luz to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

September 26 Isidoro Malmierca receives Armino Santos Cruz as new charge d'affaires of Cape Verde.

December 7 Politburo member Osvaldo Lopes da Silva of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and of Cape Verde, arrives in Havana to attend the 5th intergovernmental cooperation meeting.

December 10 The plenary of the fifth session of the intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Cuba and Cape Verde opens in Havana.

Confidential

Confidential

December 13

Justice Minister Regueira and Cape Verdian Finance and Economy Minister Lopez da Silva sign a protocol in Havana on economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

Confidential

Caribbean Islands

January 20-22 Fidel Castro discusses the international situation, particularly the problems of Central America and the Caribbean with Alvaro Cunhal. Cunhal departs Cuba for Nicaragua on 22 January.

February 22 Member of the Executive Secretariat of the CTC Jesus Escandel Romero gives the opening speech at an international trade union meeting in Havana of solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean.

April 1 Cuba's UNCTAD delegate Carlos Lechuga denounces US aggression in Central America and the Caribbean, alleging this precludes successful economic negotiations.

October 1-3 Caribbean Social-Cultural meetings are held in Havana. Experts from various countries in the region participate.

October 13 Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa receives Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez in Helsinki to discuss bilateral relations and the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

October 23 Armando Hart addresses a meeting of Caribbean intellectuals in Santiago de Cuba calling on them to candidly discuss all economic, political, and sociocultural matters to fulfill Marti's ideas.

October 25 The meeting of Caribbean intellectuals, "entitled, Maurice Bishop in Memoriam," ends. Proposals made were: support for the Contadora, condemn US aggression, and demand such aggressions end now.

November 19 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo grants an interview with journalists. He condemns US aggression toward Central America and the Caribbean and hopes for peaceful negotiations.

Confidential

Chile

March 2 A meeting of the American Executive Secretariat of Solidarity with the Chilean People is held in Havana, with the participation of representatives of national committees from 14 countries.

October 20 Bogota press reports that 28 Salvadorans and Cubans have been arrested by Colombian officials on San Andres Island after illegally entering the country in a US registered aircraft.

November 12 Central Committee member Raul Garcia Pelaez attends the 14th congress of the Communist Party of Colombia held in Bogota. He charges the US as the main obstacle for peace in Central America.

China (PRC)

February 21 A Cuban Transportation Ministry delegation led by Roberto Camacho, fleet exploitation and port director, arrives in Beijing.

March 3 A delegation from the Ministry of Transport headed by Vice Minister of Transport Raul Gonzalez signs an agreement in Beijing on ocean shipping cooperation.

March 22 A PRC trade delegation, headed by Wang Pinqing, Assistant Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade arrives in Havana.

March 24 Chinese Premier Zhao Zivang meets with Ladislao Gonzalez-Carvajal, the outgoing Cuban Ambassador to China.

March 28 Vice Foreign Trade Minister Jose de la Fuente and his counterpart from China Wang Pinqing sign a 1984 trade protocol in Havana.

March 30 China's Vice Foreign Trade Minister Wang Pinqing and his delegation tour various industrial plants on the Isle of Youth and other places of interest during their stay in Cuba.

Vice President of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation Manuel Torres and Vice Minister of Transportation Raul Gonzalez Tapia exchange information with Wang Pinqing.

April 24 The new Cuban Ambassador to China Rolando Lopez Del Amo presents his credentials to Chinese President Li Xiannian.

May 16 Fidel Castro attended the women's basketball final in which China managed to qualify for the Los Angeles Olympic Games by beating Cuba 73-65.

May 17 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo and China's Ambassador to Cuba Wang Jin meet in Havana and agree to improve and develop friendly relations.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning China's acts of aggression against Vietnam's northern border provinces since early April.

May 22 A delegation from the Cuban Education Ministry arrives in Beijing to exchange views with Chinese authorities on subjects of general, technical, and professional education.

June 27 China's Director of the Higher Education Bureau of Jiangsu Province Yu Fuxi arrives in Havana. He discusses strengthening exchanges in the education field with Minister of Education Fernandez.

August 1 Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Zhu Qizhen, assistant to China's Foreign Minister, meet in Havana to discuss bilateral relations and international topics.

August 7 In an interview with El Nacional in Caracas, PRC Foreign Minister Xueqian says, "Of late, the Cuban Government has shown interest in improving relations with China, and Beijing also wants this."

Confidential**Colombia**

January 11 In an interview granted to the Medellin newspaper El Mundo, Fidel Castro says the US invasion of Grenada benefited Cuba. "Not even Reagan knows the good he has done us," Fidel said.

March 5 The Colombian-Cuban Friendship House and the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples sign a cooperation agreement in Bogota to promote and consolidate friendship.

May 3 Granma announces that Cuba and Colombia agree to extend their accord on naval and air hijackings for another five years.

May 10 In a statement to journalists in Cali, Ricardo Alarcon accuses President Reagan of being "an aggressor who has put the world on the verge of war."

Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon visits Colombia to participate in a forum on information and sovereignty in Latin America. Alarcon reiterates Cuba's support for the Contadora Group.

June 13 A delegation from the Colombian congress meets with leaders of the National Assembly of the People's Government, headed by Jorge Lezcano. They will tour areas of social interest.

June 14 Jesus Montane meets with legislators from Colombia to discuss the international situation and the work Cuba is doing to defend itself from a possible imperialist aggression.

October 2 Pablo Arocha, the hijacker of the Colombian cargo plane to Cuba, and his wife, are taken into custody by Cuban officials. The plane returns to Colombia.

A Colombian cargo plane is hijacked from Colombia to Cuba by Pablo Arocha, accompanied by his wife, mother, and two children. Arocha left Cuba four years ago.

October 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also tells Prensa Latina that Colombia is part of a process on which "we are working." He discussed Central America with Colombia's President Betancur in Panama.

Confidential

Congo

March 3 President of the National Assembly of the People's Government Flavio Bravo departs for the Congo, Angola, and Zambia. Before departing, he stresses strengthening relations with the three countries.

March 10 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo held talks with his counterpart of the People's Republic of the Congo, Gangou Zalzou, they discussed the international situation.

May 9 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Brazzaville, Congo.

May 11 In Brazzaville, Isidoro Malmierca reiterates that the Cubans are in Angola at the request of that country's government and that Cuba is willing to contribute to the independence of African peoples.

May 12 Foreign Minister Malmierca and the Congo's Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma discuss bilateral cooperation during the 20 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

May 16 Foreign Minister Malmierca and his Congolese counterpart Pierre Nze issue a joint communique in Brazzaville stating the need of the nonaligned to support the struggle of Namibia and South Africa.

June 10 Congolese Planning Minister Pierre Moussa is visiting Cuba to exchange experiences between the economic planning organizations. He was invited to Cuba by his counterpart Humberto Perez.

June 14 Jesus Montane receives Pierre Moussa, Planning Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo to discuss problems of mutual interest between the two nations.

August 2 Central Committee member Armando Acosta departs Brazzaville where he attended the 3rd Congolese Labor Party Congress and arrives in Upper Volta to attend the first anniversary of the revolution.

August 13 President of the Movement for the Peace and the Sovereignty of Peoples Severo Aguirre del Cristo, sends a message to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, leader of the Congolese Labor Party on its 21st anniversary.

Costa Rica

June 18 Former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo discusses the situation in Central America with Fidel Castro during a three-hour meeting in Havana.

Cuba Internal

January 1 In his speech on the 25th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro lists the accomplishments of the Cuban revolution in education, health care, and economic progress—stating a 7 percent growth.

January 2 Fidel Castro decorates Division Generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez with the gold star of Hero of the Republic of Cuba and the Order of Maximo Gomez, First Grade.

January 4 Severo Aguirre del Cristo, President of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples, reports that the World Peace Council will meet in Havana 7-11 January.

January 8 Minister of Culture Armando Hart speaks at the Lenin statue unveiling ceremony at Lenin Park in Havana. Celia Sanchez conceived the first ideas of the park and how it should be built.

January 10 Osmani Cienfuegos speaks at the main ceremony for the 55th anniversary of the murder of anti-imperialist leader Julio Antonio Mella.

January 12 Vilma Espin discusses “women in the development of society,” with Aida Gonzalez Martinez, a Mexican representative and member of the Central Committee of Discrimination of Women at the UN.

January 16 Division General Senen Casas presides at the dedication ceremony of the Major Jose Sierra Ramos Military-Industrial Enterprise; this facility will meet the needs of the FAR’s engineering sector.

The national party meeting on the profitability of production enterprises opens in Havana. Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and other leaders of the party and government attend.

January 16-17 Julian Rizo, member of the Central Committee Secretariat gives the opening remarks at the national party meeting on profitability of enterprises; Fidel Castro attends the closing session.

January 17 Division General Sixto Batista Santana, Chief of the FAR’s Central Political Directorate attends the FAR’s National Seminar on Propaganda, Agitation, and Mass Cultural Work for 1984.

January 18 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with CEMA delegation head Vladimir Sichov to discuss subjects that will be included in the next meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee.

January 19 Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the National Energy Commission Joel Domenech announces that the First National Forum on Energy will be held in November.

January 20 Flavio Bravo, president of the People's Government National Assembly receives a Latin American Parliament delegation; Bravo reiterates Cuba's support of the Contadora Group.

January 25 Vilma Espin, President of the Federation of Cuban Women, was reelected vice president of the advisory council of the Women's International Institute for Research and Training.

January 28 Politburo members Armando Hart and Julio Camacho Aguilera attend the inauguration of the repair work and enhancement of the Lenin Hill, which has been officially declared a national monument.

January 30 Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart receives SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett to exchange views on future cooperation.

January 31 National Bank President Raul Leon Torras explains the functions of the bank to Sebastian Alegrett. Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and Alegrette discuss the current international economic crisis.

February 1 Politburo members Guillermo Garcia Frias and Pedro Miret Prieto preside over the opening session of the second national forum on the recovery and manufacture of spare parts held in Havana.

February 1 Rene Anillo Capote, the new secretary general to AALAPSO was presented at a meeting held by the AALAPSO Executive Secretariat.

February 2 The Cuban Government expresses its full support for SELA and has officially committed itself to strengthening and participating in the various areas of Latin American economic cooperation.

February 4 Fidel Castro presents awards to the authors of the 24 best reports presented at the second national forum on the recovery and manufacture of spare parts.

February 4 Fidel Castro has met with members of the judging panel of the 1984 House of the Americas Contest. 600 works by writers, poets, and essayists from 16 countries were entered in this year's contest.

February 7 Raul Castro presents the Antonio Maceo Order to the FAR interservice school which bears Maceo's name; the ceremony commemorates the 20th anniversary of the founding of the military center.

February 8 Fidel Castro met with participants in the 16th national meeting of the Local Organs of the People's Government.

February 9 Fidel Castro addresses a Teachers' Seminar in Havana stressing the need to continue to improve the national education system and work for double sessions in the primary and secondary schools.

February 11 Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides over the opening of World Youth and Students' Festival in Havana. A rally of solidarity with Central America and against US intervention is held.

February 13 According to a State Department report on Human Rights, the Cuban Government is executing people for reproducing religious tracts, organizing trade unions, and painting anti-government slogans.

February 17 The Cuban Government announces that the construction contingent that was working in Grenada prior to the US intervention will build a new airport between Varadero and Matanzas.

February 18 Foreign Minister Malmierca delivers a speech at the opening meeting of the foreign ministry press and information department chiefs being held at the Palace of Congresses in Havana.

February 20-24 Fidel Castro grants an interview to Newsweek magazine; he says Cuba's economy has grown at an approximate yearly average of 4.7 percent during the past 25 years.

February 21 The 15th Congress of the Confederation of Cuban Workers is held in Havana. Secretary General of the CTC opens the session attended by Fidel Castro.

February 22 The Administrator of the US Drug Enforcement Agency says the Cuban Government is helping some smugglers move drugs into the US, but the effect is minimal.

February 23 The 15th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions unanimously approves a motion to proclaim Fidel Castro "Hero of the Republic of Cuba."

February 24 Member of the Executive Secretariat of the CTC Jesus Escandel Romero gives the opening speech at an international trade union meeting in Havana of solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean.

February 25 At the concluding session of the CTC Trade Union Congress in Havana, Fidel Castro says "Cuba can never be defeated, never occupied."

February 26 During his speech to the Trade Union Congress, Fidel Castro also says that 500,000 men and women had been armed for service in the Territorial Militia over the past six months.

February 28 President of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television Nivaldo Herrera announces that Radio Rebelde and Radio Liberacion will be merged into one station that will transmit 24 hours daily.

Politburo alternate member Antonio Perez Herrero and Vice President of the Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez preside at a ceremony honoring the best Cuban athletes of 1983.

March 2 Havana announces that as a result of the collective efforts of health workers and the people, the infant mortality rate was reduced to 16.8 per 1,000 live births during 1983.

March 5 At the main ceremony commemorating Communications Workers Day in Granma, a message from Raul Castro is read praising the efforts of the communications workers for improving their service.

March 6 Minister of Basic Industry Marcos Portal Leon announces that beginning in 1985 the country will invest 30 million pesos per year in the installation of powerlines and electric substations.

March 7 Fidel Castro sends a letter to workers of the Victoria de Giron citrus fruit enterprise in Matanzas announcing that a study will soon be conducted on the use of energy resources by all state agencies.

President of the Federation of Cuban Women Vilma Espin presides over the main ceremony at Valles de Picadura commemorating International Women's Day.

March 8 A new dam is under construction on the Tuinicu River, Sancti Spiritus Province. The dam will be able to supply 250 liters of water per second; the water shortage will improve by 1986.

Havana press reports that a 220-kw electrical substation located at the Cespedes Thermoelectrical Plant has been inaugurated in Cienfuegos that will strengthen the country's electrical system.

Vilma Espin addresses the main ceremony to commemorate International Women's Day given by the Organization of Jose Marti Pioneers and the Union of Young Communists.

Politburo member Jorge Risquet pays tribute to commemorate International Women's Day in a speech held at the FAR Universal Hall in Havana.

Raul Castro sends a message to the Federation of Cuban Women on the occasion of International Women's Day noting the political and ideological development attained by the female population.

Confidential

March 9 Granma announces that the first all-woman regiment in Cuba's regular army paraded in Havana for the first time on 8 March celebrating International Women's Day.

Vilma Espin and Roberto Veiga analyze the women's job problems in a meeting of Women's Labor Commissions; more females are working in public health, education, commerce and light industry.

March 10 The Cuban Government ratifies the multilateral agreement on mutual cooperation and assistance designed to provide support in the investigation and handling of customs infractions.

Reuters, West Germany reports that Eduardo Capote, prisoner for 17 years in Cuba, displayed mutilated hands and says more than 200 political and religious prisoners are tortured in Cuban jails.

March 12 Fidel Castro sends a letter to workers at the agro-industrial centers of the transportation and sugar ministries in Villa Clara Province stressing the importance to conserve energy.

Havana TV announces that Cuban Radio stations will merge and new programming will begin on 9 March. On 26 March the new station will air and retain the name Radio Rebelde.

March 13 Madrid press reports that Cuban authorities say that it is necessary to refine 46 million arrobas of sugarcane daily in order to overcome production delays.

March 13-15 The 12th meeting of the International Social Economic Problems Institute is held in Havana. Delegates of CEMA member nations exchange experiences on the management of a socialist economy.

March 14 The US State Department estimates Cuba has 7,000 to 10,000 personnel in Nicaragua, 2,500 to 3,500 military and security advisers and 4,500 to 6,500 Cuban civilians.

March 15 At a CEMA meeting in Havana, Gilberto Diaz, Vice President of JUCEPLAN reports that Cuban economic growth increased 5 percent in 1983 and is expected to increase between 4 and 4.5 percent in 1984.

March 16 The 12th meeting of the International Social Economic Problems Institute, held for the first time in Havana, ends with the signing of a final protocol.

March 17 At the National Emulation Plenary for 1983 meeting, Commander of the Revolution Garcia Frias criticizes the management of the railroads which lost more than \$2 million pesos.

March 21 Fidel Castro visits the Caribe cannning plant located in Quivicán to talk to workers and administrative personnel about production, care of equipment, and the future of industry.

March 22 Secretary General of the National Sugar Industry Workers Union Luis Martell Rosas announces that sugar workers will report directly to the Central Committee's Politburo.

March 23 Carlos Rafael Rodeiguez addresses law students at the University of Havana analyzing the first stage of the revolutionary process where training of lawyers was neglected.

March 24 Minister of Culture Armando Hart addresses the closing session of the 12th International Conference of Film Industry Workers from socialist countries which met for 3 days in Havana.

March 26 Fidel and Raul Castro, Ramiro Valdes, Division General Jose Abrahantes, and Vilma Espin attend a ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the state security organizations.
Division General Jose Abrahantes speaks at the ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the state security organizations praising the past performances of the forces.
During the anniversary meeting, Abrahantes also says "These past 25 years have not been easy because not for one minute has the Yankee enemy ceased in its efforts to destroy us." Havana press says that Cuba will soon have a free 12-hour-a-day tourist color television service that will be offered to the main hotels in Havana but will subsequently extend to other areas.

March 27 Fidel and Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, and Ramiro Valdes receive the Eliseo Reyes medal on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the state security forces.

March 28 The FAR is calling on young women in Havana City and Havana provinces to register in the voluntary military service for women.

March 29 Fidel Castro sends a message urging workers in Havana's Plant No. 22, where engineering material is built, to intensify their fight against energy waste.

March 30 At a news conference in Havana, National Energy Commission Chairman Joel Domenech urges the need to report experiences obtained in the use of new renewable resources in petroleum and electricity.

March 31 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with representatives of five international organizations participating in the third meeting of the Commission on Codix Alimentarius for Latin America and the Caribbean.

April 1 Fidel Castro sends a letter to the port workers congratulating them for their outstanding work during the first quarter of 1984.

Confidential

In his interview with Ted Szulc of Parade Magazine, Fidel Castro says he did not hold President Kennedy responsible for the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion.

In an interview in Parade Magazine, Fidel Castro says that within moments of the death of John F. Kennedy, he received a private note from Kennedy suggesting the nations establish a dialogue.

April 3 Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia and Oscar Fernandez Mell, President of the National Assembly sign a document that will put the urban bus system under the control of the ANPP.

April 4 During a speech in Pinar del Rio Province, Raul Castro says that Cuba, if attacked, will fight not only to its last drop of blood, but to the invaders' last drop as well.

Fidel Castro presides at a ceremony honoring the Union of Young Communists. Other members of the Politburo presented medals to 40 outstanding youths.

Raul Castro, accompanied by party leaders and top FAR officers, attends defense zone exercises in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Roberto Veiga chair the annual assessment meeting of the National Public Administration Workers Union.

The National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students is organized. Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides. The major youth events will be held in Moscow in 1985.

April 9 Panama press reports that the Contadora Group asks the US and Cuba to "prove with deeds" as well as words that they support its attempt to bring a negotiated peace to Central America.

April 13 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with a delegation of the Latin American Parliament.

April 15 Fidel Castro tells reporters, as he arrives to vote in Cuba's municipal elections, that the elections in El Salvador were held in an atmosphere of terror.

April 16 Raul Castro presides over a military ceremony commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the Bay of Pigs.

Granma reports that men and women throughout Cuba dressed in militia uniforms to celebrate the Cuban Army's 1961 victory over the US-backed exiles at the Bay of Pigs.

President of the Electoral Commission Jose Machado Ventura says that a record 98.7 percent of the 6.5 million Cuban electorate voted in the municipal elections on 15 April.

April 18 Weather and impurities cause low sugar production. Nation-wide sugar processing for 1-10 April was 80 percent of capacity, according to Cuban announcements.

April 20 Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto commended the 3rd Party Congress contingent consisting of more than 300 skilled workers from the Ministry of Basic Industry, production will start in October.

A 110-kw electric substation has been inaugurated in Santa Clara Province as part of planned projects for bettering the transmission and distribution of electricity throughout the country.

April 22 Life expectancy in Cuba now exceeds 73 years, the infant mortality rate last year was 16.8 percent, and there was a marked reduction of infectious diseases, according to Abelardo Ramirez.

Vice Minister of Health Abelardo Ramirez says that from 1981 to date approximately \$50 million have been invested in the medical construction and expansion in the purchase of medical equipment.

April 24 After meeting with Venezuelan President Lusinchi, US Special Envoy Shlaudeman rejects broadening of the Contadora peace process to bring in Cuba.

April 25 Immigration authorities at the Gander Airport in Terra Nova report that two Cuban Airline passengers requested asylum in Canada during a stopover on 24 April at Gander Airport.

April 26 Raul Castro inaugurates the Horacio Rodriguez Hernandez Territorial Militia school in Jovellanos, Matanzas Province. The school was named after a heroic revolutionary from Matanzas.

April 27 The Cuban Embassy in Tokyo issues entry visas to a South Korean broadcasting crew to cover the South Korean women's basketball team that will compete in Los Angeles and Havana.

Raul Castro visits the Arturo Suarez Agricultural Production Cooperative in Jovellanos and presides over the opening ceremonies of the Territorial Militia School of Matanzas.

The third working meeting of the Permanent Committee of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the Peoples of Our America ends at the House of Americas in Havana.

May 1 Cubans celebrate May Day in Havana by marching through Revolution Square with signs stressing solidarity with Nicaragua and El Salvador and pictures of Cubans killed in Grenada and Angola.

Confidential

During May Day celebrations in Revolution Square in Havana, Roberto Veiga, Director of the Federation of Workers says that "militarily, Cuba is stronger than ever,"

Rual Castro and Vilma Espin preside over May Day ceremonies in Guantanamo Province where the people condemn the bombing at Huambo and US military maneuvers in Central America and Guantanamo Bay.

May 2 Fidel Castro, Guillermo Garcia, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez attend a reception for the foreign delegations attending the International Workers Day activities.

May 3 Granma reports sugar production for the current harvest is more than 1 million metric tons behind planned goals.

May 4 Havana press announces that due to imperialism's blockade and the Cuban people's habit of not saving, Cuba has been forced to adopt austerity measures in almost all economic areas.

The 26 July 30th anniversary flag is given to Ministry of Foreign Relations workers for fulfilling their work plans and socialist endeavors. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez speaks to the workers.

Fidel Castro presides at a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Office of Historical Affairs of the Council of State founded by Celia Sanchez.

May 5 Fidel Castro presides over the national conference of medical science students. In his speech he notes the progress made in public health and the construction of various facilities.

May 7 Fidel Castro attends the meeting that delegates to the National Conference of Students of Medical Sciences held to honor their professors.

The 169 municipal assemblies of the People's Government are formed, thus beginning the fourth term of office.

May 10 New York Times reports that diplomats in Cuba say that Robert L. Vesco, the fugitive American financier, has been living a reclusive life in Cuba for more than a year.

Fidel Castro and Ricardo Cabrizas receive Jorge Soregueitia, President of the UN Sugar Organization to discuss the Cuban sugar policy and the international economic situation.

May 11 A 650-foot television antenna is being built in Santa Clara. The signals cover 95 percent of the Villa Clara's territory. There are two 10-kilowatt transmitters, one for each channel.

May 12 Chairman of the National Energy Commission Joel Domenech inaugurates the Solar Energy Center in Havana. President of the Academy of Sciences Wilfredo Torres notes the importance of the center.

Fidel Castro attends a reception hosted by the Culture Ministry in honor of Cuban singers Silvio and Pablo Milanes who recently toured Argentina and Ecuador.

May 14 Chairman of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Construction Wolfgang Junker praises the internationalist spirit of the Cuban builders at the opening of the construction meeting in Havana.

May 15 Raul Castro attends the 5th meeting of the Cuban Communist Party secretariat. Div. Gen. Sixto Batista presides at the opening ceremony and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides over the meeting.

May 16 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stresses the importance of cooperation between CEMA member countries in construction matters with a group of persons participating in the CEMA meeting in Havana.

May 17 Fidel Castro receives Red Cross officials Andre Pastier and Jean Pierre Hook who explain the humanitarian programs of the Red Cross International Committee in various troubled areas.

Fidel Castro presents awards and cancels a commemorative stamp as a salute to the beginning of the agrarian revolution in Cuba during a peasant day ceremony in Yara.

Fidel Castro stresses to the peasant masses to continue advancing toward better forms of production during a speech at Yara Municipality commemorating the 25th anniversary of Agrarian Reform.

May 18 The 57th CEMA construction meeting ends in Havana. A protocol is signed obligating member countries to provide assistance to Cuba in the construction of houses and agricultural projects until 1990.

The seventh meeting of representatives of the CEMA International Multilateral Agreement on Agricultural Machinery ends in Havana with the signing of a protocol beginning in 1985 through 1990.

Raul Castro bestows the Internationalist Medal, second class on folksingers Silvio Rodriguez and Vicente Feliu and the Distinguished Service Medal on Pablo Milanes.

Raul Castro closes the fifth meeting of FAR party secretaries. In his speech, he says the party is more than ever at the center of preparing the country for defense.

May 21 Lisbon press reports that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola announced that it killed 411 soldiers, including 45 Cubans, on 7 April.

Confidential

May 22 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez presides over the coordinating meeting of the Latin American Economic System in Havana. Hector Rodriguez Llompart says Cuba supports the call for a meeting on foreign debt.

 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura preside over the main ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the National Aviculture Combine.

 The National News Agency celebrates its 10th anniversary. Politburo members Antonio Perez Herrero and Blas Roca attend the ceremony.

May 23 The Cuban Olympic Committee in Havana reports that Cuban athletes will not participate at the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles, but Cuban judges will attend.

May 29 Speaking at the closing ceremony of Solidarity with Africa Day, Division General Batista says that solidarity with the peoples of Africa is a principal that Cuba shall never fail to fulfill.

 Politburo alternate member Jose Gonzalez Torres makes the opening speech at a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of Los Naranjos Livestock Breeding Enterprise.

 Fidel Castro speaks at a ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Los Naranjos Livestock Breeding Enterprise calling upon all Cubans to further develop Cuba's cattle industry.

May 31 Cuba International reports that 350 scholarship students from Africa, Asia, and Latin America have graduated from technological schools in various specialities of the fishing industry.

June 2 The FAR Distinguished Service Medal is presented to Oscar Fernandez Mell, Brig. Gen. Puertas, members of the Territorial Troops Militia, and FAR officers for training of MTT members.

 Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida attends the inauguration of the National Museum of the Struggle Against Bandits in Trinidad. Division General Tomassevich is the main speaker.

June 3 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Havana concluding his African-European tour. Upper Volta's new Ambassador to Cuba Buraima Campoares arrives on the same flight and presents his credentials.

June 4 Raul Castro congratulates the workers of the Jesus Suarez Gayol sugar mill complex in Santa Cruz del Norte for the successful results of their first sugar harvest.

June 5 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane presents certificates to 83 party founders including, Isidoro Malmierca, Ricardo Alarcon, and Pelegrin Torras.
At a ceremony for party founders, Jesus Montane says that strongly united, Cuba has been able to carry on victoriously the historic battle of confronting Yankee imperialism these last 25 years.

Minister of Basic Industry Marcos Portal attends the opening session of the sixth meeting of the CEMA Commission on Tire and Rubber in Havana.

Granma denies foreign press reports that Cuba was behind a planned auction in London in July of the diaries of Che Guevara. The Cuban newspaper condemned the sale as an affront to Latin America.

June 6 Politburo alternate member Armando Acosta attends a ceremony in Havana commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the Ministry of the Interior.
Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes and Central Committee member Div. Gen. Abrahantes preside at the main ceremony commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the Ministry of the Interior.

June 8 In a press conference in Havana, Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, President of the Cuban Olympic Committee says that Cuba's decision not to participate in Olympic Games in Los Angeles is irreversible.
Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Roberto Veiga presides over a CTC meeting calling for the unions to begin to fight to achieve profitability.

During a ceremony in Ciego de Avila commemorating Legal Workers Day, Justice Minister Juan Escalona says that jurists should be like Ignacio Agramonte, revolutionary first and jurist second.

Minister of Culture Armando Hart attends the farewell ceremony for the youths representing Araito magazine. These youths were taken from Cuba by their parents after the revolution.

June 9 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with ECLA's Executive-Secretary Enrique Iglesias to discuss Latin America's complex economic situation.

June 13 Dr. Carlos Pasos announces that Cuba has been elected as a member of the International Council of the World Organization of Doctors for Preventing Nuclear War during a meeting in Helsinki.

June 14 The fifth tourism convention Cubatur-84, with the slogan "June in the Caribbean," opens in Varadero.

Confidential

National Director of Radio Communications Jose Hidalgo reports that two new TV centers will open soon in Holguin. In 1984 and 85 Cuba will acquire 43 pieces of radio equipment from Czechoslovakia.

June 15 Havana press reports that a new power substation in Camaguey will save Cuba 1,800 tons of petroleum yearly and will produce power for two circuits in Camaguey City.

June 16 Prensa Latina celebrates its 25th birthday.

June 18 Cuban sources announce that Colonel Pedro Tortolo and 42 other officers were demoted to private and sent to Angola because of their cowardice during the US intervention of Grenada.

In an interview in Granma, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says that the heads of government of the member countries of the Common Market of the Socialist Countries will meet in October in Cuba.

June 19 Sergio del Valle inaugurates the Manuel Piti Fajardo Maternity-Children's Hospital in Guines. The facility has 120 beds and will provide medical services to more than 79,000 persons.

June 20 A Bank of Cuba report says that last year Cuba resold \$600 million of Soviet oil imports to offset its loss of hard currency—a 57 percent increase over 1982.

Minister of Culture Armando Hart meets with representatives of the national committees of the Conference of Intellectuals stressing the need for strengthening unity against US aggression.

June 24 Prensa Latina reports that Cuba's militia begins the first of a series of weekly training exercises to prepare for "possible direct aggression" by the US.

A US State Department spokesman says that Cuba is willing to hold talks on migration after the presidential elections in November.

Cuban poet Jorge Valls, arriving in Venezuela after 20 years in prison in Cuba, says he will work to help others still held as political prisoners in Cuba.

June 25 Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson arrives in Havana and is greeted by Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, Flavio Bravo, and Jose Ramon Fernandez at Jose Marti Airport.

Before a large group of journalists, Fidel Castro says he invited Jesse Jackson to Cuba as a gesture of friendship toward the US.

Fidel Castro, Armando Hart, and Flavio Bravo accompany Jesse Jackson to an evening of cultural performances by noted Cuban artists and groups.

June 26 During a meeting with Jesse Jackson, Fidel Castro agrees to release 22 American prisoners and an accused CIA agent, Andres Vargas Gomez, but not those in jail for hijackings.

In a press conference, Fidel Castro expresses willingness to reestablish relations with the US, but only if Washington stops its policy of "domination and force."

During the Jesse Jackson visit, Fidel Castro agrees to begin talks with the US on immigration in the near future rather than wait until after the US elections in November.

During his visit to Cuba, Jesse Jackson visits a museum, a hospital, and the US Interests Section.

In a news conference held by Fidel Castro and Jesse Jackson, Fidel denies Cuba has a military presence in Central America.

In Havana, Jesse Jackson says he gets the impression that Fidel Castro is genuinely interested in improving relations with the US and suggests that Reagan and Fidel visit each other's countries.

During the Fidel Castro/Jesse Jackson news conference, Fidel expresses a willingness to discuss the presence of Cuban troops in Africa.

June 27 Fidel Castro agrees to free 26 Cubans held for political crimes in response to pleas from Jesse Jackson.

Fidel Castro and Jesse Jackson attend a religious ceremony dedicated to the memory of US civil rights leader Martin Luther King. Fidel says Jackson is the bravest US politician he has met.

Visiting the University of Havana with Fidel Castro, Jesse Jackson speaks of the "Dream of Today's Youth," paraphrasing in part the speech given 20 years ago by the late Martin Luther King.

Jesse Jackson leaves for Nicaragua after a 46-hour visit to Cuba.

Jesse Jackson visits US prisoners at the Combinado del Este prison to tell them they would be returned to the US.

Fidel Castro and Jesse Jackson tour the Isle of Youth.

June 28 Jesse Jackson returns to Cuba from Nicaragua to pick up political prisoners, including Vargas Gomez, and returns to the US.

June 29 Fidel Castro characterizes as positive the visit made to Cuba by Jesse Jackson and criticizes those trying to discredit the contact made between Cuba and the US.

Confidential

The Reagan Administration dismissed Fidel Castro's motives for freeing prisoners as merely easing the burden "of the care and feeding of 48 people."

Jesse Jackson says the Reagan Administration is offering to begin talks with Cuba in July on the possible return of undesirable persons who came to the US in the 1980 Mariel boatlift.

June 30 Fidel Castro hosts a reception for Prime Minister Pedro Pires of Cape Verde.

July 1 In a TV interview Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson says that Fidel Castro wants to remove Cuban troops from Angola.

July 2 Fidel Castro presides over the closing session of the 2nd National Congress on Nursing.

July 3 Radio Havana blasts President Reagan for refusing to meet with Jesse Jackson, saying Reagan wants to control the Caribbean with "fists and gunfire" and is "a gunman retired from a Hollywood set."

Alleged Cuban spies Luis Garcia and Antonio Sanchez, jailed in Britain in 1982, appeal their conviction saying they are Salvadoran rebels. Prosecutors say they belong to Cuban intelligence.

July 4 Fidel Castro presides over the 9th Communist Party Plenum. An evaluation of Cuba's economic and social position is made.

July 5 The 6th regular session of the 2nd legislature of the People's Government National Assembly opens. ANAP President Flavio Bravo speaks of the complicated international situation caused by the US.

Fidel Castro attends the 6th regular session of the National Assembly and speaks of the important social need for the measures approved by the assembly on the institutional care of the aged.

July 7 The consolidation of the people's Government and the expansion of its tasks were emphasized by Flavio Bravo in his speech at the 6th meeting of the People's Government National Assembly.

July 8 During workers' day celebrations in Pinar del Rio Province, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says Cuba does not want war, but if the US Government dares to attack, it will find a nation ready to win or die.

July 10 The Cuban Foreign Ministry categorically denies that it has received 10 Soviet MIGs for Nicaragua, as reported in the US press.

July 12 Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon heads the Cuba delegation to talks with the US in New York on the return to Cuba of about 1,000 undesirable refugees and other immigration issues.

July 13 Brigade General Vicente Gomez Lopez speaks to the first fighter pilots to graduate after training in Cuba rather than only in the USSR, as had been required previously.

July 14 The Department of State and the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations confirm that talks were held on 12-13 July in New York in immigration issues.

July 15 Havana press reports that Cuba will accept the return of "undesirable" Cuban refugees only if Washington agrees to issue visas to thousands of Cubans wanting to emigrate.

 Fidel speaks of the accomplishments of the revolution during his speech at the Pioneers Day ceremony held at the Ernesto Guevara Central Pioneers Palace.

July 17 Commander of the Revolution Garcia Frias speaks to 124 graduates of the Higher Technical Institute to Cienfuegos Province urging them to add to the knowledge they acquired.

 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Humberto Perez Gonzalez, President of JUCE-PLAN, preside over the graduation ceremony of 367 economists at the Higher Institute of Economic Management.

July 18 Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member, and Jaime Crombet, member of the party Secretariat preside over the graduation ceremony of 3000 health technicians of Havana City Province.

 Cubans waiting to leave their country for Panama in transit to the US complain about delays endured because of the Panamanian elections and US restrictions.

 More than 500 Cubans are holding Panamanian visas and airplane tickets. Some 700 Cubans have entered Panama each month in transit to the US, paying approximately \$3,000 for a Panamanian visa.

July 19 Paris press announces that UNITA claimed it killed more than 260 government and Cuban troops on 18 July: 209 soldiers killed, 132 captured, and 59 Cubans aiding the Angolan Government were killed.

July 20 Raul Leon Torras, president of the National Bank of Cuba, signs a rescheduling agreement in Paris under which Cuba's 1984 debts will be repaid over four years, after a five-year grace period.

 Dissident poet and writer Jorge Valls Arango says Cuba has 200 to 250 political prisoners in jail subject to physical and psychological torture.

 West German Press reports that during 20 years in Cuban prisons, dissident poet and writer Jorge Valls Arango says he learned to live with torture and the daily sound of people being executed.

Confidential

Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro presides over the commencement ceremony for a large contingent of FAR officers which will permit them to assume a higher command.

July 21 Barbados press reports that Cuba's 1983-84 sugar harvest, which ended last month, produced more than 8 million tons; Cuba's Deputy Sugar Minister Blanco claims it was Cuba's third largest harvest.

July 22 In statements to El Dia, Isidoro Malmierca says that Cuba is willing to contribute to a negotiated political solution to the Central American crisis and denounces US intervention in that area.

 President of the Atomic Energy Commission Jose Fernandez attends the opening ceremony of the Nuclear Energy Information Center. The center will deal with issues related to national development.

 In El Dia, Malmierca says the future of relations between Havana and Washington "will be determined by the fact that we are on the same continent and there is no other alternative but to seek peace."

Jul 23–Aug 1 The Ninth Latin American and Caribbean Journalists Seminar is held in Havana. Malmierca says the most important tasks are to make efforts to avoid war and the US intervention in Central America.

July 25 During a meeting of the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises it was announced that a new international airport and highway will be built between Varadero and Matanzas by the end of 1984.

 At a forum sponsored by the White House, Juanita Castro denounces her brother Fidel Castro as a liar and a traitor for breaking his promise to restore democracy to Cuba.

 Former Cuban Ambassador to the UN Andres Vargas Gomez, a political prisoner whose freedom was secured by Jesse Jackson, calls for strong military action against Castro.

July 26 Fidel Castro, speaking at the Moncada Barracks anniversary celebrations, repeatedly stresses Havana's willingness to negotiate but warns that Cuba is prepared to defend itself.

 Cienfuegos is the site of the 31st Anniversary celebrations commemorating the assault on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba.

 In his 26th July speech Fidel Castro called President Reagan "the most brutal and most sinister" US President since the Communists took power in Cuba in 1959.

 Fidel Castro announces in his 26th July speech that the Soviet Union is helping Cuba build a four-reactor nuclear power plant near Cienfuegos.

Confidential

Confidential

July 27 The Department of State rules out comprehensive talks with Cuba until Havana demonstrates a willingness to make fundamental changes in its foreign policy, according to Deputy Spokesman Romberg.

 TASS reports that in his 26th of July speech, Fidel Castro said that Cuba's relations with Socialist countries are unbreakable.

July 29 Juventud Rebelde reports that opening ceremonies for the Los Angeles Olympics bored the 90,000 spectators.

 Fidel Castro offers to grant amnesty to the Cuban asylees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana so that they can begin to negotiate their departure.

July 31 A US State Department spokesman says the US and Cuba have resumed talks in New York City to discuss problems of mutual interest.

 The Cuban Government offers its airlines available to European tourists, who, while in Cuba, voice a desire to visit the Dominican Republic.

 150 youths of Cuba's Carlos Roloff youth brigade arrive in Havana and are greeted by Carlos Lage, First Secretary of the Union of Young Communists. The youths traveled for 32 days throughout Poland.

August 1 The Foreign Ministry confirms that Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon is in New York City to discuss immigration problems with US officials.

August 2 Havana press reports that seven 630-bed hospitals and two 320-bed hospitals are under construction, and that another 37 hospitals throughout Cuba are being enlarged.

 Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia inaugurates a bridge which links the city of Sancti Spiritus with the town of Zaza del Medio in Sancti Spiritus Province.

August 3 Raul Castro sends congratulations to members of the Youth Labor Army on its 11th anniversary. Division General Casas transmits Raul's message during his closing speech at the celebrations.

 Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong, on behalf of the State Council, presents the friendship order to Prensa Latina News Agency and its Director General Gustavo Robreno.

August 7 Prensa Latina reports that Cuba is using 18,000 workers and 3,000 machines to fortify defenses against possible US attacks. 15 percent of Cuba's concrete is being used to build bunkers.

Confidential

Confidential

August 8 Raul Castro observes military exercises held in Santiago de Cuba Province. In a speech, Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura congratulates the participants on behalf of Raul Castro.

 Lisbon press reports that UNITA says its forces had killed 218 Angolan Government soldiers, 13 of its Cuban allies and two Soviet advisers in operations between 30 July and 7 August.

August 9 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas says that failure at the Geneva conference does not mean that Cuba will in any way change its plans on increasing sugar production.

 Raul Castro observes the exercises conducted by the Territorial Troops Militia in the Palma Soriano Municipality. Vilma Espin congratulates the participants, mostly women, for efficiency.

 Raul Castro visits Granma Province accompanied by Politburo, Secretariat, and Central Committee members. He visits a brigade of construction workers and a military training class.

August 10 Minister of Higher Education Fernando Vecino Alegret says in Mexico that after 25 years of living under the US threat, Cuba is ready to repel an attack by the US in defense of the revolution.

 Alegret reiterates that his government is ready to negotiate peace with the US and he says he supports the Contadora Group's position because he wants peace in Central America.

August 13 The Council of State appoints Oscar Oramas as Cuba's new ambassador and permanent representative to the UN.

August 14 Havana television reports that the US Senate has approved the appointment of Jorge Mas Conosa, believed to be one of the leaders of Alpha-66, as president of the anti-Cuban Radio Marti.

 Havana TV reports that the first phase of the Solar Energy Institute, under construction southwest of Santiago de Cuba, is near completion. This is the only center of its type in the country.

 Students from Africa and Nicaragua will enroll in four specialty polytechnical schools in September on the Isle of Youth that will provide training in agriculture, livestock, economics, and ceramics.

August 15 Tribuna de la Habana says, "It is necessary to prepare our population to face any attack," and adds that trenches and shelters are being built throughout Cuba as part of a resistance plan.

Confidential

August 16 200 youths receive their diplomas in Matanzas upon their graduation from the first training course for officers of the Territorial Troops Militia.

August 17 Health Minister Sergio del Valle presides over a ceremony commemorating the 1954 medical school graduating class. A graduating physician says Cuba should continue the struggle against imperialism.

August 20 Prensa Latina says Cuba mobilized thousands of its citizens in a civil defense drill over the weekend in anticipation of a possible US invasion led by a "massive air attack."

August 21 An exercise in the take off and landing of Revolutionary Armed Forces airplanes on different impoverished airstrips between the Villa Clara and Matanzas defense zones is held in Villa Clara.

August 22 Cuban television signals can now be received more clearly in the Ciego de Avila town of Punta Alegre and surrounding areas after the installation of Cuban-made transmitting equipment.

Vice President of the Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez welcomes the heads of the foreign delegations participating in Friendship-84 Games. He conveys greetings from Fidel Castro.

August 23 The Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior pay homage to the Federation of Cuban Women on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of its founding.

Minister of Public Health de Valle presides over the 25th anniversary of the revolution graduation ceremony in Havana. Of the 1,212 graduates, 889 are physicians, 282 dentists, and 41 nurses.

August 25 Fidel Castro attends the boxing tournament of the Friendship Games in Havana.

August 28 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez visits the Alfonso Perez Isaac Vocational Art School in Matanzas. In Yumuri, Parnaso, he gives a detailed talk on his three-volume work, "Cutting Remarks."

August 30 President Reagan, considering an increase in travel restrictions, orders an investigation into trips by journalists and professionals to Cuba.

August 31 A seminar on the US elections and Washington's policy toward Latin America opens at the Havana Convention Palace with Latin American and US researchers participating.

At the inauguration ceremony of the Cuban magazine Cuadernos de Nuestra America, Manuel Pineiro says Cuba is stronger, more organized, and more capable of defending itself than ever before.

Confidential

Confidential

Chief of the American Department Manuel Pineiro and Armando Hart attend the inauguration of a new magazine Cuadernos de Nuestra America, published by the Cuban Center for Central American Studies.

Female soldiers of the 1st FAR Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment who had enlisted in the school call for recruits by the Female Volunteer Military Service attend the swearing-in ceremony.

September 3

Julio Camacho Aguilera and Sergio del Valle attend the inauguration of a medical clinic and the Salvador Allende School of Medical Sciences in Cerro Municipality.

Vilma Espin is nominated as a delegate to attend the 4th congress of the Federation of Cuban Women.

Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera inaugurates the 1984-85 school year in Havana.

The first 5 1/2 month course for Territorial Troops Militia command begins with the opening of the Commander Angel Amerijeiras Delgado MTT Officers Training School.

September 4

Granma reports on the joint graduation of Cuban and Nicaraguan doctors held in Managua recently. Of the 404 graduates, 209 were Nicaraguans and 195 were Cubans.

During a speech at a Territorial Militia Troops officers course, Politburo member Julio Camacho says defense is costly, but much more costly is to be unarmed and confronted by imperialism.

Central Committee member Guillermo Garcia Frias presides at the seminar sponsored by the Union of Cuban Journalists and the Ministries of Transportation and Communications.

September 5

During a meeting in Camaguey, Vilma Espin says she believes that if the imperialist enemy manages through military might to set foot on Cuban soil, he will get burned.

President of the People's Government Oscar Fernandez Mell meets with a delegation from the US-Hispanic organization, League of United Latin American Citizens.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Julio Camacho attend the events of the 27th anniversary of the armed uprising by civilians and navy personnel of 5 September 1957 in Cienfuegos.

September 6

Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle attends a ceremony in honor of the journalists who report on public health and stresses the need for criticism and for journalism that expresses opinions.

Confidential

September 7 Fidel Castro receives a delegation from the League of United Latin American Citizens headed by President Mario Obledo. The delegation presents Fidel with a list of prisoners they are interested in.

At a press conference, Mario Obledo says Fidel Castro explained to him that Cuba is currently holding serious talks with the US to resolve the immigration problem.

The first volume of the new weekly magazine Cuadernos de Nuestra America is issued in a ceremony at the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists headquarters.

September 9 Ramiro Valdes meets in Addis Ababa with Cubans carrying out an internationalist mission. He reads a message from Fidel Castro to all Cubans in Ethiopia.

September 10 Secretary Armando Manresa says a defense exercise on caring for the wounded, firefighting, and repelling a simulated land attack and infiltration has taken place on the Isle of Youth.

Fidel Castro receives the Organizing Committee of the First World Festival of Underwater Movies and expresses his interest in the development in Cuba of this cinematographic specialty.

September 12 Granma reports that a recent decision by the US to further tighten restrictions on travel to Cuba proves the Reagan Administration does not want Americans to discover the truth about Cuba.

Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane, and Isidoro Malmierca welcome Guyanese officials Forbes Burnham, Hamilton Green, and Richard Van West-Charles at Jose Marti Airport.

In a New York court, Omega 7 leader Eduardo Arocena admits that in 1980 he participated in an operation to introduce dengue fever into Cuba. He also admits links to a US intelligence service.

Minister of Health Sergio del Valle inaugurates the 10th National Dental Congress. He says Cuba now has 4,380 dentists, 5 university dental schools, and 143 dental clinics.

September 14 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas meets with Edgard Camacho Omiste, coordinator of the Andean Group, in Havana. Camacho Omiste is interested in Cuba's foreign trade structure and achievements.

September 15 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart open the second international book fair, Havana 84. The fair will last until 20 September.

Confidential

Confidential

September 17 Cuba is selected by the group of Latin American nations at the UN to occupy one of the vice presidency seats at the UN's 39th General Assembly.

 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski in Cuba. They discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

September 17-21 The 16th session of the Cuban-Hungarian Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation meeting is held in Havana. Bilateral cooperation for the next 5 years will be studied.

September 18 Stefan Olszowski decorates Vilma Espin, Division General Senen Casas, and other officials with the Order of Merit of the People's Republic of Poland, Knight Commander Grade.

 Stefan Olszowski decorates Rene Rodriguez Cruz, Nivaldo Herrera, Eusebio Leal, and Mario Rodriguez with the Order of Merit of the People's Republic of Poland Gold Medal.

 Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and Fidel Castro meet in Havana and exchange views on aspects of the international situation and matters of mutual interest.

 Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura receives Boris Pastukhov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

September 19 The Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami announces that Carlos Saavedra, a deserter from the Cuban military, paddled an inner tube from a beach near Havana to Florida.

September 21 Politburo alternate member Armando Acosta attends a ceremony held by the Ministry of Education in celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the CDR by Fidel Castro.

September 22 The main ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Labor Councils is held in Havana. Politburo alternate member Roberto Viega praises the work of the councils.

 Politburo alternate member Jose Ramirez Cruz presides over the main ceremony commemorating the 26th anniversary of the First Congress of Peasants in Arms held in Santiago.

September 24 Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos presides over an event at the University of Havana to mark the 25th anniversary of the death of Commander Juan Abrahantes who fought against Batista.

Confidential

September 25 Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia Frias meets with International Maritime official C. P. Strivastava who will attend the Eighth International Symposium on Hazardous Cargo Handling.

September 26 Cuba and the UN World Food Program of the FAO sign in Havana an accord to begin the Jimaguayu Basin dairy development project. Cuba will receive skim milk and ghee, valued at \$35 million.

September 28 Isidoro Malmierca arrives in New York to participate in the UN General Assembly debates.

The Eighth International Symposium on Hazardous Cargo Handling and Transportation by Sea has concluded in Havana after a 4 day work session. Delegates from 17 countries attended.

September 28-30 Granma-84 defense exercises are held in Granma Province as part of a nationwide effort to prepare the people to defend the fatherland.

September 29 The people of the Isle of Youth are participating in defense exercises.

October 1 Granma and Trabajadores publish, under the headlines "The Capital Prepares to Resist" and "The Enemy Better Think It Over," articles on the air raids held in Havana on 29 September.

Defense zone exercises are held in Habana Vieja and are attended by Division Generals Senen Casas and Sixto Batista and Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera.

Granma-84 military exercises conclude after three days and are termed successful.

Havana press reports that an oil refinery being built in Cienfuegos will process up to 6 million tons of crude oil and will be the largest of its kind in Latin America. Operations begin in 1987.

October 1-3 Caribbean Social-Cultural meetings are held in Havana. Experts from various countries in the region participate.

October 2 A group of 16 party founders are awarded certificates at a ceremony at the Havana City Museum. Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Armando Hart, and Julio Camacho Aguilera preside.

Guillermo Garcia Frias chairs the first urban passenger transportation symposium in Havana. He says that studies are proceeding on the creation in Havana of a mass rapid transit network.

October 3 In a protest note handed to the US Mission in Havana, Cuba accuses the US of sending a spy plane over the island last month, jeopardizing talks between the two countries.

Confidential

Confidential

Vice President of the National Assembly Jorge Lezcano returns from Geneva. He says one of the successes of the 72nd Interparliamentary Conference was the resolution on Central America.

At the UN General Assembly, Isidoro Malmierca charges the US with being set for a "new interventionist adventure" in Central America and warns it would be met by "war without quarter or respite".

In an article in Bohemia, Fidel Castro admits to a Cuban journalist that he suffers from stage fright when he speaks in Revolution Square.

Foreign Minister Malmierca tells the UN General Assembly that everything is ready for a US military invasion of Nicaragua.

Havana press announces that Cuba has rejoined the International Coffee Organization after 16 years.

October 5 Vice President of the Council of Ministers Joel Domenech inaugurates in Santa Clara an exposition on the main energy users and the energy consumption level in Villa Clara's enterprises.

October 6 At the UN, the Nonaligned Movement warns of the imminent danger of a direct intervention by imperialistic forces against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other Latin American nations.

Granma publishes an editorial on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the mid-air explosion of a Cuban airline after taking off from Bridgetown airport.

October 7 In a New York Times interview, Acting Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera Linares says "we have never felt so threatened." A State Department spokesman says "We don't plan on invading Cuba, period."

In a New York Times interview, John Ferch, head of the US Interests Section in Havana, says there has been no changes in US policy toward Cuba in recent months.

The Director of the Cuban Airlines Enterprise Dixon Arjona announces that next year Cuba will have modern Soviet IL-76 cargo planes in its air fleet.

October 8 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle presides over the inaugural meeting of the first Caribbean Congress on Angiology and Vascular Surgery and the seventh national congress held in Havana.

At the United Nations, Isidoro Malmierca says that Cuba is willing to negotiate with the US on a basis of mutual respect, but it has not received any sign from Washington on this.

Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle and Minister of Food Industry Alejandro Roca sign in Havana a cooperation accord between the two organizations to ensure quality control.

Confidential

The Camilo and Che Ideological Drive marks the 17th anniversary of the death of Ernesto Che Guevara and the 25th anniversary of the death of Camilo Cienfuegos.

October 9-10 The 49th meeting of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions is held in Havana, presided over by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga.

October 10 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrives in Havana after attending the 39th UN General Assembly meeting in New York.

In an interview with a Washington Post journalist, Angolan President dos Santos pledges to work toward the withdrawal of about 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

October 11 Belize City Domestic Service reports indicate that sugar now accounts for 81 percent of all exports from Cuba and Cuba's economic problems have been compounded rather than solved.

October 13 Minister of Culture Armando Hart speaks at the 11th Congress of the Latin American Confederation of Tourism Press encouraging solidarity among mankind and cooperation between peoples.

October 16 Willy Brandt and Fidel Castro agree on the need to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis, the importance to end the arms race, and both strongly emphasize international cooperation.

October 17 Raul Castro sends fraternal greetings to all members of the Revolutionary Naval Academy on the 25th anniversary of its founding. Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra presides over the ceremony.

Raul Castro presides over the main ceremony commemorating Military Justice Organizations Day at the FAR Ministry. Division General Senen Casas speaks on the influence of military justice.

October 17-20 The Cuban Association of Sugar Technicians holds its 44th congress in Havana. PCC member Julian Rizo says Cuba is playing a unique role in the sugar industry's scientific-technical process.

October 19 Miami press reports that the Justice Department has decided that more than 125,000 Cubans from the 1980 refugee boatlift may become permanent US residents under a 1966 law.

October 20 A simulated enemy naval landing attack with air support marks the start of a war exercise in Defense Zone 3 in Santa Cruz del Norte.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says a nuclear power plant is currently under construction in Cienfuegos. By the year 2000, a plant is proposed to be built in Holguin and one in the Western part of the island.

Confidential

October 21 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart preside over an event in Havana during which the Felix Varela Order and the Alejo Carpentier Medal were awarded to a group of prominent Cuban artists.

October 22 Minister of Culture Armando Hart and Central Committee member Jose Ramon Balaguer preside over the first Maurice Bishop Memorial Caribbean AntiImperialist Intellectuals Conference in Santiago.

October 23 Armando Hart addresses a meeting of Caribbean intellectuals in Santiago de Cuba calling on them to candidly discuss all economic, political, and sociocultural matters to fulfill Marti's ideas.

October 23-25 Red-Star 84 strategic exercises are held in Ciego de Avila.

October 24 The "Giron-84" exercise in Matanzas begins. This exercise is to train Territorial Troops Militia staffs and Matanzas management organizations in implementing wartime mobilization plans.

October 25 Havana press announces that members of the Third Party Congress Fortification Building Brigade of Havana Province is making progress in building defense projects to protect the lives of children.

The meeting of Caribbean intellectuals, entitled, "Maurice Bishop in Memoriam," ends. Proposals made were: support for the Contadora, condemn US aggression, and demand such aggressions end now.

The "Sacre-84" military exercise begins in Camaguey Province. This exercise is in air attacks by an enemy.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera says that Cuba is ready to support the Contadora peace process, noting that "the document that is acceptable to Nicaragua is acceptable to Cuba."

October 26 The Joint Council on Economic Work meeting on research, evaluation, and standardizing of medicine ends in Havana with the signing with Socialist countries of an agreement protocol.

October 27 Santo Domingo Radio says that Cuba has officially informed the International Sugar Organization that it will not be able to fulfill the forecast quota of exportable sugar for this year.

Madrid press reports that Cuba has filed suit with the Supreme Tribunal of Grenada to obtain the return of some of the equipment it had on the island when the US invaded on 25 October 1983.

Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, President of the Cuban Olympic Committee says that Cuba will compete with Indianapolis to host the 1987 Pan-American Games.

October 29 Cuba launches its first line of cosmetics, named after Prima Ballerina Alicia Alonso. The perfumes, talcs, and colognes will go on sale abroad on 30 October.

Fidel Castro opens the 39th CEMA meeting in Havana. In his speech he attacks the US for what he says are attempts to wipe socialist from the face of the earth.

In his CEMA speech, Fidel Castro says that despite the Reagan administration's threat forcing Cuba to prepare militarily, Cuba's economy has grown 9.8 percent this year.

October 30 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez addresses the CEMA session condemning the discriminatory political policy, the embargo, and the trade bans that capitalist countries have placed on social countries.

October 31 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez holds a press conference on the results of the 39th CEMA session. He says the session finished its work as planned, showing the unity of the CEMA member-countries.

Fidel Castro closes the 39th CEMA meeting. He reflects on the death of Indira Gandhi, saying that it is a great loss to India and to the Nonaligned Movement.

November 1 Fidel Castro holds an impromptu press conference while touring Las Camariocas Nickel Plant saying the plant will bring large profits to Cuba, broaden economic relations, and expand trade.

Fidel Castro and Nikolay Ryzhkov visit a nickel works complex in Moa, one of the largest enterprises in Cuban industry being built with technical help of the Soviet Union.

Fidel Castro and Nikolay Ryzhkov inaugurate the America's Guerrilla sculpture dedicated to Che Guevara. The sculptor is located at the Punta Gorda nickel plant complex in Moa.

November 2 Soviet television reports on an interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in which he reflects on the importance of the cooperation agreement signed and the importance of the CEMA meeting in Havana.

Cuban refugees who fled Mariel in 1980 and who are now prisoners at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, burned bedsheets, and chanted "Freedom Now." This is the second demonstration in three weeks.

November 3 GOSPLAN President Nikolay Baybakov and Humberto Perez sign the ceremonial document of the second Cuba-Soviet meeting for economic and social development for 1986-90. Baybakov departs Havana.

In an interview with Pravda, Fidel Castro says the fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the USSR and Cuba has been and always will be the basis of Cuba's foreign policy.

Confidential

Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes and Vilma Espin attend the second national conference on social awareness. Valdes says Cuba has a youth population free of alcoholism and drugs.

November 5

Granma announces proposals, including a state mortgage system and private leasing, to allow Cubans currently paying rent to own their homes beginning in July, 1985.

Cuba commemorates the 67th anniversary of the USSR's October Revolution. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, and USSR Ambassador Katuchev preside over the ceremony.

First Vice Minister of the FAR Div. Gen. Ulises Rosales del Toro visits several small Youth Labor Army units in Pinar del Rio to see advances made in production and combat preparedness.

November 6

Raul Castro greets Juan Almeida, Nicaraguan Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, and Czechoslovakia's leader Strougal upon their return from India where they attended Gandhi's funeral.

Politburo alternate member Antonio Perez Herrero presides over the inaugural ceremony of the regional television transmission center in Santa Clara.

November 7

Reuters reports that Cuban officials have resigned themselves to the fact that they will be forced to deal with Ronald Reagan for four more years.

In an interview with Japan's KYODO news service, First Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera says that Cubans in Nicaragua will help the Central American country if it is attacked by the US.

Granma announces President Reagan's reelection without any comment. Prensa Latina noted that "the threat of an intervention is near" in Central America or against Cuba.

Reuters reports that Fidel Castro said "The most dangerous time will be immediately after the elections because Reagan believes that Cuba should be neutralized."

Havana press announces that "Guama-84" strategic exercises will be held from 21-24 November in Pinar del Rio Province.

First Vice Minister of the FAR, Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro presides over the FAR's central event commemorating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez states that Cuba has been the target of a maneuver to deprive it of its legitimate right to organize the 10th Pan American games in 1987.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jesus Montane preside over the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the first Western Europe socio-political research center in Cuba. Domingo Garcia is the director.

Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura speaks at the Las Villas Central University Law Facility saying Cuba needs lawyers with solid technical training, and a broad general education.

Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

The seventh congress of the Federation of Intermediate-level Students opens in Ciudad Libertad. Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides.

November 8 During an interview in Havana with Prensa Latina, Soviet Ambassador Katushev says that the USSR and its people would be by the Cuban people's side should the US attack Cuba.

Fidel and Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, and Guillermo Garcia attend a reception in Havana commemorating the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Division General Rogelio Acevedo, Vice Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces closes the first FAR plenary meeting on energy. He says the FAR has been carrying out measures to increase energy.

November 8-10 "Diamond-84" military air attack exercises are held in Havana Province to prepare Cuba to defend itself against a possible enemy aggression.

November 9 The Venezuelan National Council for Science and Technology and the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation sign a cooperation agreement.

November 10 Fidel Castro sends a letter of congratulations to members of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Primary Teachers Contingent of Cubans serving in Nicaragua.

November 10-13 Raul Castro inspects defense preparations in Sancti Spiritus, Villa Clara, and Cienfuegos Provinces.

November 11 "Cuba-1984 Pediatrics Congress" begins in Havana. Fidel Castro speaks at the opening sessions.

November 13 CEMA delegations meet in Havana to study the growth of Cuba's electricity generation plants and the improvement of technical and organizational maintenance levels.

Fidel Castro attends a reception hosted by Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle for the delegates attending the Congress on Pediatrics: Cuba 84.

~~Confidential~~

November 14 President of the Federation of Cuban Women Vilma Espin chairs the eighth federation plenum to prepare for the fourth FMC Congress, to be held in March 1985.

November 14-16 The 14th meeting of the CEMA working group is held in Havana to discuss the planning and forecasting of its members' economic development.

November 15 Granma reports that the Angolan Government has proposed that a four-part agreement be signed by Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and SWAPO, for a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Granma publishes two letters written by Fidel Castro to Mario Vasquez Rana, President of the Pan-American Sports Organization, on the injustice to favor the US as a selection for the games site.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola issues a communique saying they had killed 241 government soldiers and 12 Cubans in engagements in six provinces between 2 and 10 November.

UNITA says about 170 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers and 25 Cubans lost their lives in Angola during the last two weeks of October.

Minister of Culture Armando Hart meets in Havana with Caribbean youth and student leaders attending a seminar called, Cuba: 25 Years of Revolution.

November 16 Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere states that the OAU summit has unanimously rejected the idea of linking Namibia's independence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

During an interview with reporters in New York, Cuban defector Jose Luis Llovio Menendez says "Fidel hates totally the United States of America."

November 17 Fidel Castro and Vilma Espin close the Pediatrics Congress in Havana.

The Havana Superior Institute of Agriculture Sciences presents Central Committee member Severo Aguirre del Cristo with the honorary professor emeritus degree. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez speaks.

Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory letter to Cuban and Angolan workers in the lumber sector in Myumbe, Angola for having completed their annual production quota on 25 October.

November 18 Prensa Latina reports that the Angolan-Cuban plan on the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola involves only the Cuban forces in southern Angola, between parallels 13 and 16.

November 19 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo grants an interview with journalists. He condemns US aggression toward Central America and the Caribbean and hopes for peaceful negotiations.

"Guama-84" military exercises are held in Pinar del Rio Province. Seven of its 14 municipalities participate.

The eighth conference of justice ministers from socialist countries opens in Havana. Minister of Justice Juan Escalona Reguera presides and makes the opening speech.

November 19-23 The South American Women's Regional Meeting is held in Havana. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez chairs the meeting and Fidel Castro attends the conference reception.

November 20 Cane cutting for the 1985 sugar harvest begins in fields that provide cane to the Colombia agricultural-industrial complex, located in Colombia, Las Tunas Province.

 The Ministry of Construction's Institute of Hydro-economy and the Ministry of Basic Industry sign an accord on integrating geological work and to exchange information and technical documents.

 Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera calls the first day of the "Fortaleza-84" military exercise in Havana, positive. Guantanamo also holds defense exercises.

November 21 The 15th consultative meeting of the solidarity committees of socialist nations begins in Havana with Jesus Montane presiding and Central Committee member Rene Rodriguez giving the opening speech.

November 21-26 The 57th CEMA Naval construction meeting is held in Havana. A document is signed covering the accords on the 1985 work plan, the standardization plan, and shipbuilding for 1986-90.

November 22 Fidel Castro emphasizes the contribution of photography to progressive ideas during talks with delegates and guests of the Third Latin American Photography Colloquium being held in Havana.

November 23 Granma publishes a letter to Fidel Castro from Kendrick Radix, President of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, expressing gratitude for Cuban aid in constructing Grenada's new airport.

 Granma publishes the complete text of the proposal made by Angolan President dos Santos which will allow the withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban soldiers from Angola.

 The 15th consultative meeting of the socialist countries' solidarity committee ends in Havana with a final declaration condemning the frantic arms race begun by the US.

 The eighth conference of justice ministers from socialist countries ends with the approval of a final accord, a call for disarmament and peace, and a statement on Nicaragua.

In an interview with Excelsior, Fidel Castro says that no society can fully develop until it appreciates and uses its female population's potential.

November 23-25 "Blindado-84" tactical operative military exercises are held in Villa Clara.

November 26 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez gives the closing speech at the second congress of the Association of Cuban Economists. He says Cuba's economy has grown at a rate of nearly 10 percent.

The conclusion of more than 240 shelters is one of the main goals of the workers and population of Madruga, Havana Province, in their salute to Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

Raul Castro presents badges of accreditation and summarizes the tasks and efforts made to transform the City of Havana Province into a bastion of the revolution following the "Fortress-84" exercises.

In Banco Abajo, Minister of Basic Industry Joel Domenech inaugurates the first minihydroelectric plant in Granma Province.

November 26-30 The 64th meeting of CEMA's permanent committee for cooperation in the chemical industry is held in Havana. Politburo member Pedro Miret presides over the opening session.

November 27 A modern new pier for the fishing industry at Guillermo Moncada Port in Santiago de Cuba Province opens. This pier will allow cargo ships to dock.

Havana press announces that the second seminar on the situation of communities in the United States which are considered ethnic minorities will be held in Havana on 4-6 December.

November 27-29 The 12th CEMA meeting of the Council for the International Information System for Agriculture and Silviculture is held in Havana.

November 28 Politburo member Pedro Miret announces that Cuba's workers have contributed over 353 million pesos to the economy through October by manufacturing and recovering spare parts.

Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Roberto Veiga praises the trade unions work during his concluding speech at a meeting in Camaguey.

The third meeting of Red Cross presidents and supervisors from subregion No. 3 of America opens in Havana. President of the League of Red Cross Enrique de la Mata makes the opening speech.

November 29 Havana press reports that Cuba and the US have resumed talks in New York on the possible repatriation of about 3,000 Cuban "undesirables."

Vilma Espin inaugurates two textile plants in Vinales and La Palma municipalities, Pinar del Rio Province. These plants will permit an increase in the employment of women.

December 1 Raul Castro heads a military ceremony commemorating the 28th anniversary of the Granma's landing and the founding of the FAR.

In a letter to International Olympic Committee President Samaranch, Fidel Castro asked to have some events moved to North Korea to prevent a possible boycott of the 1988 Seoul games.

December 2 Havana press reports that more than two million Cubans turn out for work to mark what Fidel Castro calls "The Red Sunday of Defense."

December 3 Thousands of Cubans who came to the US in the 1980 Mariel Boatlift line up at registration centers in the US to begin the process of becoming American citizens.

The first National Energy Forum is inaugurated in Havana. Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Pedro Miret, and Secretariat member Jaime Crombet preside.

President of the National Energy Commission Joel Domenech reads the main report at the first National Energy Forum. He calls for energy saving and the rational use of every energy source.

December 4-8 The 28th session of CEMA planetary geophysics research meeting is held in Havana. The USSR, GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Cuba participate.

December 5 Minister of Culture Armando Hart opens a seminar on US minorities. He says the role of US communities can be decisive in achieving a future of unity and peace on the American continent.

Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida reads a congratulatory message from Fidel Castro to construction workers from Moa, in Holguin Province, who won first place in the emulation drive.

December 5-13 A UNESCO meeting is held in Havana.

December 7 The Ministry of Agriculture's national director of rice Gustavo Veitia says the 1984 rice harvest was the "best ever."

Guantanamo Province completes its work plan and planted cold weather sugarcane on 250.4 caballerias.

December 8 The Foreign Ministry reports that the third round of talks on immigration matters between the US and Cuba ended on 5 December. Vice Foreign Minister Alarcon headed the Cuban delegation.

During his speech to intermediate-level students, Fidel Castro says that Cuba will always be alert to every sign or indication from US leaders of aggression towards Cuba.

Fidel Castro addresses the closing ceremony of the 6th Congress of the Federation of Intermediate Level Students. Fidel calls off the invasion scare saying the US people do not want war.

December 9-13

The first maritime safety meeting is held in Havana. In attendance are 200 Cuban delegates, 12 from the USSR, Vietnam, Venezuela, France, and the United States.

December 11

US Administration officials report that the US and Cuba have reached a basic agreement to return to Havana about 2,500 "undesirable" refugees and to allow some 20,000 Cubans to immigrate annually.

Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias inaugurates the fifth symposium on research and control of pollution of the sea and the workshop on Caribbean bays' environmental works.

The 61st meeting of CEMA's Nonferrous Metals Industry Standing Commission is held in Havana. Delegates from CEMA member-nations and Yugoslavia attend. Pedro Miret presides.

December 13

Havana press reports of little progress in Camaguey's horticulture this year because of poor weather conditions and diseases to the tomato crop.

December 14

Fidel Castro delivers a nationwide radio and television speech in which he termed the immigration agreement with the US as "positive and constructive."

December 15

The National Bank of Cuba signs an agreement in Paris with international banks to reschedule its 1984 foreign debt of approximately \$1 billion over nine years, with a five-year grace period.

December 16

Cuban exile leader Huber Matos says he has begun organizing a permanent Cuban exile detachment to fight alongside Nicaraguan rebels seeking the overthrow of the Sandinista Government.

December 18

During his speech at a seminar on ideological work in the labor movement, Roberto Veiga says that the economic education of the workers has played an important part in the labor movement.

The first scientific-technical forum on the nation's steelworking industry opens in Havana with Politburo member Pedro Miret presiding over the inaugural plenary session.

December 19

Fidel Castro and Minister of Culture Armando Hart attend the closing of the sixth international new Latin America film festival which was held for 11 days in Havana.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar meets with Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon at the UN to discuss the world situation, especially Central America and South Africa.

At a meeting of the National Traffic Commission, Guillermo Garcia Frias announces that from Jan. to Nov. 1984 there were 16,709 traffic accidents in Cuba with 1,344 persons killed in these accidents.

December 20 Minister of the Steelworking Industry Marcos Lage calls for the scientific and technical modernization of all branches of the steelworking industry during the closing ceremony.

December 21 Chairman of the Cuban National UNESCO Commission Vicentina Antuna says in Havana that the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO is another example of US arrogance.

Raul Castro signs the condolence book for the death of Dmitriy Ustinov. Ambassador of the USSR in Cuba, Konstantin Katushev accompanies him.

Paris Le Monde reports on an interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in which he discusses Angolan troop withdrawal and alleged US threats against Cuba since 1981 by the US.

December 22 Raul Castro bids farewell to a delegation, presided over by Division General Colome Ibarra, representing the party, government, and the FAR at the funeral in Moscow of Dmitriy Ustinov.

US officials in New York report that 77 Cubans who used allegedly phony documents to enter the United States from Spain were denied entry at John F. Kennedy Airport. Immigration hearings are pending.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez speaks at the ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the Foreign Ministry noting the record of the revolutionary organization during its existence.

December 23 Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera and deputies of the government discuss development projects in Havana, which include expanding the Nico Lopez oil refinery and subway construction.

December 24-26 The 10th Plenum of the Communist Party Central Committee is held in Havana. Fidel Castro says he has firm confidence in his people's determination of sacrifice to conquer any difficulty.

December 26 Isidoro Malmierca bestows the Enrique Hart Award to a group of workers who founded Cuba's Foreign Ministry.

At the 17th plenum of the union's national committee, Minister of Light Industry Millares says the ministry will only complete 95 percent of its annual plan because of lack of material and parts.

December 27 A new housing law is unanimously approved during the 7th Session of the People's Government National Assembly.

At a ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Ministry of the Steelworking Industry, Pedro Miret says the 1985 production plan of the ministry will total 776 million pesos.

December 28

President of the Central Planning Board Humberto Perez tells the National Assembly that the 7.4 percent growth rate in the economy in 1984 surpassed the 4 to 4.5 percent anticipated in 1983.

Fidel Castro addresses the National Assembly saying that the country's 7.4 percent economic growth rate this year is "real, objective, and without falsified data."

December 31

A convicted mass murderer, Ishmael Ali Labeet, hijacks an American Airliner from St. Croix to New York. Cuban authorities arrest the hijacker, and the plane returns to New York.

Cyprus

February 25 Nicosia Domestic Service announces that Foreign Minister Iakouou will visit Cuba 1-4 March as the guest of his counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

March 1 Cypriot Foreign Minister George Iakovou arrives in Havana and is greeted by Foreign Minister Malmierca.

March 2 Foreign Minister Malmierca and Yeoryios Iakovou discuss ways of resolving the Cyprus problem in the nonaligned sector and in international organizations.
Foreign Minister Malmierca and his Cypriot counterpart Yeoryios Iakovou discuss bilateral relations and exchange views on important matters of the international situation.

March 3 Isidoro Malmierca and Yeoryios Iakovou sign a cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation agreement and an agreement to eliminate visas to travel between the two countries.
Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Yeoryios Iakovou discuss the latest developments in Cyprus and Rodriguez reiterates Cuba's firm support for the struggle of the Cypriot people for justice.

March 5 Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou holds a news conference in Havana before departing for Cyprus. He expresses understanding between the two countries regarding the international situation.

June 5 Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou receives Cuban Ambassador to Nicosia Fermin Rodriguez to discuss bilateral relations.

July 6 Cuban Ambassador in Nicosia Fermin Rodriguez delivers a message from Fidel Castro to Cypriot President Spiridon Fiprianou reiterating Cuba's solidarity for unity and territorial integrity.

October 24 Cyprus' Justice Minister Kliridhis arrives in Havana and is met by Juan Escalona, Minister of Justice.

October 25 Cypriot Justice Minister Kliridhis meets with Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly and Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera.
Kliridhis visits place of cultural interest.

October 29 An agreement on legal cooperation in penal matters is signed by Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera and his Cypriot counterpart Phoivos Kliridhis.

Confidential**Czechoslovakia**

January 14 Deputy Minister of Construction Jose Valle Rocque and his Czechoslovakian counterpart M. Masaryk sign a cooperation protocol in Bratislava for 1984-85 in the construction field.

February 4 President of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples Severo Aguirre del Cristo was received in Prague by Tomas Travnicek, Vice President of the Czechoslovak National Front.

 Aguirre del Cristo and Tomas Travnicek discuss the tasks of the World Peace Movement and the current international tension created by the nuclear missiles deployed by the US in Europe.

February 20 Czechoslovakia's Culture Minister Milan Klusak receives Maria Leiseca, Deputy Minister of Culture. The Cuban delegation will attend the Days of Cuban Culture in Czechoslovakia.

Mar 1-5 Interior Minister Valdez visits Prague; he is awarded the Friendship Order at the recommendation of Czechoslovakian President Gustav Husak for his friendly ties between the security agencies.

March 3-12 Czech Minister of Industry Miroslav Kapoun visits Cuba. He holds talks of mutual interest in the areas of shoe, textile, and glass industries. A cooperation agreement is signed.

March 5 Light Industry Minister Manuel Millares receives Miroslav Kapoun, Czechoslovakia's Industry Minister to discuss the exchange of leather products, shoes, and articles from the textile industry.

 Czechoslovakia's President Gustav Husak receives Ramiro Valdes in Prague to discuss increasing the level of relations and to further develop and intensify mutual contacts.

March 12 President of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television Nivaldo Herrera and his Soviet counterpart Sergey Lapin sign a television protocol in Moscow for 1984-85. Herrera departs for Prague.

March 15 President of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television Navaldo Herrera and Jan Zelenka, Director General of Czechoslovak Television sign a 5-year cooperation agreement and a 2-year plan in Prague.

 Party Central Committee member Isabel Jomarron heads a delegation to Prague to discuss matters related to cooperation with Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party.

March 19 Central Committee member Wilfredo Torres arrives in Prague heading a delegation that will participate in the third CEMA meeting on scientific-technical cooperation.

April 6 Minister of Basic Industry Marcos Portal arrives in Czechoslovakia to discuss cooperation in the field of energy.

April 11 Havana University and Charles University of Prague sign an agreement on scientific and pedagogical cooperation. The agreement on natural and social sciences was extended to 1984-85.

April 24 Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek heads a Czechoslovakian delegation to Cuba to participate in the eighth session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technology.

April 26 Vice President of the Council of State and Ministers Joel Domenech and Czechoslovakia's Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle preside at the opening meeting in Havana on cooperation.

April 27 Czechoslovakian Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle visits the Punta Gorda nickel plant in Holguin Province where plant production will begin in October.

May 1 The protocol of the seventh session of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation is signed in Havana by Joel Domenech and Ladislav Gerle.

 Cuba and Czechoslovakia sign a credit agreement for the remaining materials required for several thermoelectric powerhouses being installed in Nuevitas, Camaguey Province.

May 2 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discusses economic and political relations and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia's Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle.

June 8 Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, receives in Prague Antonio Diaz, Cuba's Communist Party official, to sign a protocol on cooperation in education.

June 14 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Humberto Perez, and Lionel Soto meet with Czechoslovak leader Lubomir Strougal in Moscow to discuss the results of the CEMA conference.

 National Director of Radio Communications Jose Hidalgo reports that two new TV centers will open soon in Holguin. In 1984 and 85 Cuba will acquire 43 pieces of radio equipment from Czechoslovakia.

July 9 A delegation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions headed by General Secretary Roberto Veiga arrives in Czechoslovakia for a working visit.

July 18 Mikulas Beno, member of the Czechoslovakia Communist Party and his delegation visit Cuba enroute to Nicaragua. They visit the Ernesto Che Guevara Central Pioneers Palace.

Confidential

July 23 During a meeting in Prague, Jesus Montane says that the socialist countries' communist parties hold a common focus on the fundamental problems of today's international situation.

July 24-31 Cuban-Czechoslovakia Trade Week is celebrated in Cuba. Minister of Domestic Trade Manuel Vila Sosa opens the ceremony.

July 31 Minister of Domestic Trade Manuel Vila Sosa and Czech Minister of Trade Antonin Jakubik sign a cooperation agreement in Havana. The Fernando Chenard Pina medal is bestowed on Jakubik.

September 7 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo arrives in Czechoslovakia and is met by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra. They discuss the international situation and US aggression.

September 10 Division General Rosales del Toro, Chief of the General Staff, heads a delegation to Czechoslovakia to observe "Shield-84" exercises.

September 11 Czechoslovak Premier Strougal and Flavio Bravo discuss bilateral relations and the international situation; condemn US policy of adventurism, and stress the need to avoid nuclear war.

Flavio Bravo and his delegation are received by the Mayor of Prague, Frantisek Stafa, who decorates Bravo with the commemorative medal of the Prague municipal committee.

Chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny informs Flavio Bravo of the work of the organization that he directs and its control functions.

President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and Flavio Bravo discuss international politics and condemn US policy worldwide.

September 12 Flavio Bravo is received by Viliam Salgovic, Chairman of the Slovak National Council. At the meeting, ties of friendship were emphasized.

In a statement on Prague TV, Flavio Bravo says the US is trying to drown the revolutions in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Cuba in blood, using any possible means.

September 19 Havana press announces the signing of accords for supplying Cuban chrome and nickel to Czechoslovakian enterprises.

September 20 The Cuban Institute of Agricultural-Livestock Sciences of Havana and the Slovak Advanced Agricultural School of Nitra sign an agreement to cooperate in the field of education.

September 24 Joel Domenech meets with Josef Haman, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, to discuss increasing cooperation in energy, geological exploration, and others.

During his visit to Prague, Vice President of the Council of Ministers Joel Domenech attended a meeting of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Joint Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

October 1	Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Haman receives the delegation of the Central Committee headed by Pedro Ross Leal to discuss cooperation in the sphere of transport and communications.
October 3	Slovakia's Minister of Industry and his Cuban counterpart Marcos Portal sign a cooperation protocol in Bratislava to include training of Cubans in the Slovak Socialist Republic.
October 6	The Revolutionary Armed Forces event commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army is held in Havana. Division General Julio Casas Regueiro presides over the event.
October 27	A Czechoslovakian delegation, led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium departs Prague for the 39th CEMA meeting in Havana.
November 1	Fidel Castro accompanies Lubomir Strougal, Premier of Czechoslovakia, to Jose Marti International Airport. Strougal departs for Prague.
November 6	Raul Castro greets Juan Almeida, Nicaraguan Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, and Czechoslovakia's leader Strougal upon their return from India where they attended Gandhi's funeral.

Confidential

Democratic Yemen

May 5 Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, Yemen's Minister of Installations, departs for Cuba to participate in the 57th CEMA Construction meeting.

May 18 The sixth meeting of the Cuban-Yemeni Intergovernmental Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation opens in Havana to examine cooperation in public health, education, and economic fields.

May 21 The 1984 scientific and technical cooperation protocol is signed in Havana by PDRY Installations Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas and Industry Minister Jorge A. Fernandez Cuervo.

May 31 Cuba and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen sign a plan in Havana for the 1984-85 joint project between the Higher Institute of Medical Sciences in Havana and the Medical Facility of PDRY.

Denmark

May 10 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Kjeld Olesen, member of the executive directorate of the Danish Social Democratic Party, to discuss party relations and the international situation.

November 13 Granma announces the appointment of Marta Jimenez Martinez as Ambassador to Denmark.

Confidential

Dominican Republic

January 25 Vilma Espin, acting president of the Women's International Institute for Research and Training, gives the opening speech at the fourth session of the UN institute in Santo Domingo.

February 3 A friendship and cooperation agreement is signed in Santo Domingo by the rectors of the Autonomous University of Santio Domingo and the Institute of Medical Sciences of Havana.

July 18 The 20th meeting of the Latin American Civil Aviation is held in Santo Domingo. Vice Minister of Transportation Manuel Cespedes and Angel Arango Rodriguez, American Department official attend.

July 31 Dr. Franklin Almeida, Director of the University School in Santo Domingo again asks President Salvador Jorge Blanco to allow a delegation from the University of Santo Domingo to visit Cuba.

The Cuban Government offers its airlines available to European tourists, who, while in Cuba, voice a desire to visit the Dominican Republic.

October 27 Santo Domingo Radio says that Cuba has officially informed the International Sugar Organization that it will not be able to fulfill the forecast quota of exportable sugar for this year.

Ecuador

January 3 Ecuadorian President Hurtado announces that Ecuador and Cuba are holding negotiations to normalize diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as soon as possible.

January 5 First Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera arrives in Quito to prepare for the Latin American Economic Conference. In an interview, he says Cuba favors resuming normal relations with Ecuador.

January 9 In an interview in Quito, Ecuadoran Foreign Relations Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez confirms plans to resume ties with Cuba.

January 24 Ecuador designates Eduardo Santos Alvite as its Ambassador to Cuba and Cuba names Carlos Zamora Rodriguez as its Ambassador to Ecuador.

The Ecuadoran Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that the Governments of Ecuador and Cuba agree to raise the level of their diplomatic representation to that of ambassador.

January 27 Eduardo Santos, the new Ecuadoran Ambassador to Cuba says the reestablishment of relations at the ambassadorial level with Cuba was a positive move toward reinforcing Latin American integration.

Ecuador's Foreign Minister Valencia says that the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba coincides with the Ecuadoran foreign policy of maintaining relations with all countries.

February 3 Jose Ramon Fernandez meets in Caracas with Argentine President Alfonsin, French Interior Minister Defferre, Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, and Ecuador's presidential candidate Rodrigo Borja.

February 15 President of the Ecuadoran Supreme Court of Justice, Dr. Carlos Pozo Montes de Oca, arrives in Havana, heading a delegation of magistrates invited by the Supreme People's Tribunal.

February 17 Ecuador's Supreme Court President Carlos Pozo Montes de Oca visits several judicial institutions and meets with judicial officials during his visit to Cuba.

March 19 Cuba and Ecuador normalize their diplomatic relations by accrediting in Quito the new Cuban Ambassador, Carlos Zamora.

April 19 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Eduardo Santos, Ecuador's new ambassador to Cuba, who presents his credentials.

July 16 President of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples Severo Aguirre del Cristo attends a conference on peace, democracy, and human rights in Quito.

Confidential

August 10 Chief of the Cuban delegation to the Ecuadoran presidential inauguration ceremony Jose Ramon Fernandez meets in Quito with Edgar Teran, who will be the Minister of Foreign Relations.

August 11 Ecuadoran Ambassador to Cuba Eduardo Santos Alvite says on Cuban radio that relations between Cuba and Ecuador are being normalized and have made possible the signing of a trade agreement.

November 29 In an interview, Ecuador's Foreign Minister Edgar Teran positively evaluates diplomatic relations with Cuba and says there is no special conflict between the two countries.

Confidential

Egypt

April 4 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Hassan Al-Abadi who presents his credentials accrediting him as Ambassador to Egypt.

May 8 Orlando Fundora, Central Committee member, arrives in Cairo heading a delegation that will participate in a meeting of nonaligned information and communications ministers.

June 2 Fidel Castro and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt exchange Africa Day messages both expressing solidarity with the Namibian people.

June 14 President of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government Oscar Fernandez Mell receives Hasan Abd al-Abadi, Ambassador of Egypt to discuss peace in Central America and the Middle East.

Confidential

Confidential

El Salvador

March 28 Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca and Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo denounce Niamey and US imperialism in Nicaragua and El Salvador and support the Contadora Group.

March 29 Fidel Castro, in a French TV interview, says the US is involved directly and indirectly in El Salvador and that the Salvadoran revolutionary movement will overcome militarily.

April 15 Fidel Castro tells reporters, as he arrives to vote in Cuba's municipal elections, that the elections in El Salvador were held in an atmosphere of terror.

May 3 Delegations of workers invited to the May Day celebrations attend a solidarity meeting in Havana demanding an immediate end to US imperialist intervention in El Salvador.

July 3 Alleged Cuban spies Luis Garcia and Antonio Sanchez, jailed in Britain in 1982, appeal their conviction saying they are Salvadoran rebels. Prosecutors say they belong to Cuban intelligence.

October 20 Bogota press reports that 28 Salvadorans and Cubans have been arrested by Colombian officials on San Andres Island after illegally entering the country in a US registered aircraft.

Confidential

Equatorial Guinea

October 2 President of Equatorial Guinea Obiang Nguema receives Alberto Suarez Ortega, Cuban Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, to discuss various topics of bilateral interest.

December 18 Minister of Industry and Commerce of Equatorial Guinea discusses the possibilities of developing commercial and entrepreneurial activities with Cuban Ambassador Ortega.

Confidential

Confidential**Ethiopia**

January 24 Addis Ababa reports that diplomats from several foreign missions told Reuters that Cuba is cutting back its troop strength in Ethiopia from 10,500 men to less than 3,000 by June.

February 3 Ethiopian youth leader Abdul Karim Adem departs Addis Ababa for Havana to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

February 15 Fidel Castro discusses the international situation and matters of mutual interest with Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, in Moscow.

May 15 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle says that Cuban-Ethiopian relations are firmly based on the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism during a meeting in Addis Ababa.

May 16 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle visits the Muger cement factory in Ethiopia which was built by Cuba, the GDR, and Ethiopia.

May 18 Sergio del Valle and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam discuss the progress of the Ethiopian revolution and the current situation in Africa.

May 20 Minister of Health Sergio del Valle departs Addis Ababa. He says his stay in Ethiopia and the activities carried out with his counterparts were fruitful in strengthening existing relations.

 The Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia (VRE) says that Ethiopia and Cuba have signed a two year economic and cultural cooperation agreement to exchange scientific and technical documents.

 Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle and Ethiopian Health Minister Dr. Gizaw Tseday discuss bilateral cooperation.

May 21 Sergio del Valle and Ethiopian official Addis Tedla sign a biennial cooperation accord at the closing of the 5th session of the Joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

July 2 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Oscar Oramas says that Cuba has withdrawn troops from Ethiopia but he does not specify numbers or dates of the withdrawal.

July 28 Havana press announces that for the first time in the history of Cuban-Ethiopian medical cooperation, a group of students from Cuba will receive their diplomas in Ethiopia.

August 27 Cuban construction workers that worked on the cement factory that opened on 21 August in Ethiopia are seen off from Ethiopia with an emotional farewell ceremony.

Confidential

August 29 Union of Young Communists official Carlos Lage bids farewell to 133 Cuban last-year medical school students leaving for Nicaragua, GuineaBissau, and Ethiopia.

September 3 Minister of Interior Ramiro Valdes heads a delegation to Ethiopia to attend festivities commemorating the 10th anniversary of Ethiopia's revolution.

September 6 Ethiopian leader Mengistu meets with Minister of Interior Ramiro Valdes in Addis Ababa. Valdes heads the Cuban delegation to the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

September 8 In a speech in Ethiopia, Valdes says that the US has intensified the warmongering campaign against the Cuban revolution and that this campaign includes the possibility of a direct attack.

September 9 Ramiro Valdes meets in Addis Ababa with Cubans carrying out an internationalist mission. He reads a message from Fidel Castro to all Cubans in Ethiopia.

September 12 Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam receives Ramiro Valdes. He asks Valdes to convey greetings to Fidel Castro who is considered to be a true friend of Ethiopia.

Fidel Castro congratulates Mengistu Haile Mariam on the occasions of the 10th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution and founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

September 20 Ethiopia's Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Berhanu meets with Cuban labor official, Enrique Gutierrez visiting Addis Ababa to discuss cooperation in labor unions, and bilateral relations.

September 25 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane speaks at the main ceremony of the Cuban celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution hailing the formation of the Workers Party.

November 1 Zimbabwe press reports rumors that some of the Cubans to be evacuated from Ethiopia and Angola may wind up in Zimbabwe and Ghana.

November 15 The Ethiopian News Agency reports that a delegation headed by Minister of Law and Justice Amanuel Amde Michael has departed for Cuba to attend a conference for justice ministers.

November 26 Jesus Montane meets in Havana with Ethiopia's Minister of Justice Amanuel Amde Michael to discuss the international situation, party relations, and other topics of mutual interest.

December 4 Havana press reports that a group of Cuban specialists, experts in small water reservoirs, are currently in Ethiopia to help with the government's plans for resolving the drought.

Confidential

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Confidential

Fidel Castro holds a reception for Mengistu Haile Mariam. Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia, and Politburo members attend.

December 14

Fidel Castro and Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu discuss the current situation and cooperation between the parties and governments.

Confidential

Finland

May 10 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Urs Sunkiet, President of the Workers Bank of Finland to discuss the international situation, particularly Central America.

October 13 Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and his Finnish counterpart Kaarina Suonio sign in Helsinki a work protocol to exchange teachers in various fields.

 Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa receives Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez in Helsinki to discuss bilateral relations and the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

 Jose Ramon Fernandez signs a cooperation agreement between the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples and the Finland-Cuba Friendship Association during his visit to Helsinki.

October 24 Cuba and Finland sign an agreement in Havana to develop cooperation in the field of industrial design to include the training of specialists and participation in fairs and expositions.

Confidential

Confidential**France**

January 3 Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the French Communist Party issue a communique in Havana condemning the US and asking the people of the world to support Nicaragua.

January 4 Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais sign a joint Central American policy statement.

January 24 Paris AFP reports that 14 Cubans who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana have been on a hunger strike since 16 December; Havana denies these reports.

February 3 Jose Ramon Fernandez meets in Caracas with Argentine President Alfonsin, French Interior Minister Defferre, Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, and Ecuador's presidential candidate Rodrigo Borja.

March 7 Paris press reports that on 6 March Cuban police shot a high school teacher seeking refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana by climbing over a fence surrounding the embassy.

March 16 Foreign Minister Malmierca makes a technical stopover at Madrid's Barajas Airport and meets with his Spanish counterpart Fernando Moran to discuss Cuba accepting ETA members deported from France.

March 29 Fidel Castro, in a French TV interview, says the US is involved directly and indirectly in El Salvador and that the Salvadoran revolutionary movement will overcome militarily.
In his interview granted to French TV, Fidel says that relations between France and Cuba are fine. Cuba and France do not agree on all aspects of their foreign relations.

April 1 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Paris where he discusses the situation in Central America and Southern Africa with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

Isidoro Malmierca gives a detailed explanation on the situation in Latin America, mainly Central America to French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

April 2 Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Guy Penne, advisor for African affairs of French President Mitterrand, and Minister of Culture Jack Lang.

April 3 Foreign Minister Malmierca tells French Prime Minister Mauroy that Fidel Castro would like to visit several European countries, but the current situation in Cuba and the region doesn't permit it.

Foreign Minister Malmierca ends his working visit to France by telling journalists there is a need to check the US military escalation in Central America.

Confidential

Isidoro Malmierca and Claude Cheysson call for support of the Contadora Group's efforts to seek a political solution in Central America.

April 6 During an interview with French TV, Fidel Castro condemns the mining of Nicaraguan ports and charges the US Government responsible for these actions.
In his interview on French TV, Fidel Castro reaffirms his opinion that military rightist dictatorships are in crisis, particularly in South America.

April 10 Secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Roberto Veiga heads a delegation to Paris to attend the 31st session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

May 1 Madrid press reports that as a result of a request by Prime Minister Gonzalez, the Cuban Government has agreed to receive six members of the ETA terrorist group expelled from France to Panama.

May 2 French diplomatic sources tell AFP that Regis Debray, adviser to French President Mitterrand, made a 12-hour visit to Havana on 1 May before leaving for Managua.

May 13-19 Transportation Minister Guillermo Garcia Frias visits France and is greeted by his counterpart Charles Fiterman at Orly Airport. During his visit he will discuss bilateral cooperation.

May 16 Guillermo Garcia Frias and Guy Lengagne, French Ministry of Transportation official discuss a scientific and technical exchange program to include training of Cuban specialists in France.

Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Guillermo Garcia Frias meets in Paris with Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism Edith Cresson to discuss cooperation in transportation.

May 18 Guillermo Garcia Frias tours the installations of the Paris airport.

July 2 Paris press reports that the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola said its forces had killed 93 government troops and 13 Cubans between 25 and 29 June.

July 19 Paris press announces that UNITA claimed it killed more than 260 government and Cuban troops on 18 July: 209 soldiers killed, 132 captured, and 59 Cubans aiding the Angolan Government were killed.

September 20 Granma announces the appointment of Teresita Averhoff Puron as Ambassador to Belgium with residence in Brussels and she will also be accredited as Cuban Ambassador to Luxembourg.

Confidential

Confidential

October 22 President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart is participating in the eighth session of the Council of International Agricultural Fund Governors in Paris.

October 24 Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin meet in Paris and discuss the serious situation created by the high foreign debt of Latin American countries.

October 26 Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart meets in Paris with French Minister of Foreign Trade and Industrial Redeployment Edith Cresson.

December 9-13 The first maritime safety meeting is held in Havana. In attendance are 200 Cuban delegates, 12 from the USSR, Vietnam, Venezuela, France, and the United States.

December 15 The National Bank of Cuba signs an agreement in Paris with international banks to reschedule its 1984 foreign debt of approximately \$1 billion over nine years, with a five-year grace period.

December 21 Paris Le Monde reports on an interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in which he discusses Angolan troop withdrawal and alleged US threats against Cuba since 1981 by the US.

December 25 In an interview in Paris, French Cooperation Minister Nucci says that 1985 will constitute a new stage in French-Cuban cooperation. An intergovernmental meeting will be held in Havana in January.

Confidential**Germany, East**

January 1 GDR leaders Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph send messages of congratulations to Fidel Castro on the 25th anniversary of the revolution.

January 9 President of the Union of Cuban Journalists Ernesto Vera arrives in Berlin to participate in an international meeting of news media professionals.

February 13 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Jesus Montane meet with Erich Honecker in Moscow; all agree that the international situation has become dangerously complicated due to the arms buildup.

March 5 A group of 26 East German runners arrive in Havana to train at the Pedro Marrero Stadium for the Olympics in Los Angeles.

March 16 GDR Deputy Culture Minister Klaus Hoepcke receives Rene Roca, heading a Cuban delegation which will participate in the Book Fair being held in Leipzig.

April 12 The GDR will cooperate in the remodeling of the Cuban sugar industry installations. A contract was signed in Leipzig by the Chemical Installations Enterprise.

April 24 GDR leader Erich Honecker sends a message of condolence to Fidel Castro conveying sympathy for the Cubans killed in Huambo, Angola.

May 4 Vice President of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Gerhard Weiss and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meet in Havana.

May 4-10 The 12th session of the Cuba-GDR Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation is held in Havana.

May 9 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez awards Gerhard Weiss, Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers the Order of Solidarity award during a ceremony in Havana.

May 10 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Gerhard Weiss sign a protocol at the 12th session of the Cuba-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Technical and Scientific Cooperation in Havana; Fidel attends.

May 14 Candidate member of the Central Committee Raimundo Espinosa Aguilera and Kurt Hager, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee exchange views on science and higher education in East Berlin.

A cooperation agreement between the Union of Cuban Journalists and the GDR Association of Journalists is signed in Havana for 1984-85.

May 15 Fidel Castro receives GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker who conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker. Problems of cooperation in the building industry sector are discussed.

Confidential

May 17 Fidel Castro and GDR Deputy Chairman Gerhard Weiss agree that economic cooperation in accordance with bilateral and multilateral agreements within CEMA will benefit the two countries.

GDR construction ministers attending the CEMA meeting are present at the inauguration ceremony of two monuments built to Karl Marx and Jose Marti at the Karl Marx cement factory in Cienfuegos.

May 18 GDR Minister of Construction Wolfgang Junker meets with Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell and Dr. of Science Mario Gonzalez to discuss the emulation plan.

May 30 Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph condemns the stepped-up arms and interference policy of the US during a meeting with Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera in Berlin.

June 14 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez delivers a message from Fidel Castro to East German official Erich Honecker in Moscow and they discuss bilateral relations.

July 7 Hector Rodriguez Llompart and GDR's Minister of Trade Gerhard Briksa sign a document on the citrus plant being built in Ciego de Avila Province.

July 9 The Council of State awards the Jose Marti Order to Willi Stoph, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Politburo on the occasion of his 79th birthday.

East Germany's Education Minister Margot Honecker arrives in Cuba and is greeted by her counterpart Jose Ramon Fernandez. Honecker tours the Jose Marti Pioneer Camp in Tarara.

July 23 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with Hermann Axen, GDR Politburo member to discuss bilateral relations.

July 24 East German officials Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph send congratulations to Fidel Castro on the 31st anniversary of the attack on Moncada wishing the Cubans success and new victories in socialism.

July 28 Fidel Castro discusses bilateral cooperation and the international situation with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo of East Germany.

August 1 A delegation from the GDR's State Central Administration for Statistics, headed by its Chairman, Professor Arno Donda, arrives in Cuba to discuss experiences in statistics with Cuban officials.

August 24 East German Politburo member Horst Sindermann arrives in Havana for a two week visit. He is met by Flavio Bravo and Jose Aranaburo, Secretary of the National Assembly.

September 3

Vice President of the Council of Ministers Humberto Perez attends the Leipzig Fair in East Germany. Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker visits the Cuban exhibit and meets Perez.

President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo meets in Havana with Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee to exchange views and opinions.

September 4

Trade between East Germany and Cuba is praised at a meeting in Leipzig between Werner Jarowinsky, member of the SED Central Committee, and Cuba's Foreign Trade Minister, Ricardo Cabrizas.

Horst Sindermann visits the “Second Party Congress” ceramics factory and a ceramics factory being built, like the first one, with GDR assistance, on the Isle of Youth.

Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas meets with Gerhard Weiss, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at the Leipzig Fair.

September 5

Horst Sindermann and Fidel Castro reaffirm the full support of their countries for peace strategy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states during their meeting.

Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Flavio Bravo meet in Havana with Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo to discuss the international situation.

September 6

Horst Sindermann and Jesus Montane discuss party relations and international issues during a meeting in Havana.

Isidoro Malmierca and Horst Sindermann discuss bilateral relations and condemn the aggressive US policy in Central America and express full solidarity and support for Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Konrad Naumann, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany arrives in Cuba and meets with Julio Camacho and Oscar Fernandez Mell to discuss remodeling Havana and building houses.

September 7

Konrad Naumann and Erhard Krack, Mayor of Berlin, receive certificates of honorary citizenship to the city of Havana from Mayor Oscar Fernandez Mell.

September 11

Fidel Castro receives Konrad Naumann, First Secretary of the Socialist Party of Germany to discuss the international situation, and party and government relations.

The 14th conference of ministers of higher education from socialist nations is inaugurated in Berlin. Minister of Higher Education Fernando Vecino Alegret heads the Cuban delegation.

Confidential

September 12 Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura receives Konrad Naumann. They discuss cooperation in the construction and remodeling plans for the City of Havana and Communist Party relations.

September 13 Oscar Fernandez Mell and East German Central Committee member Erhard Krack sign an agreement on East German participation in reconstruction projects in Havana.

September 14 Union of Young Communist First Secretary Carlos Lage presides over a meeting of young communist student workers in East Germany.

September 19 During Joel Domenech's visit to East Germany it was agreed that a GDR delegation will attend Cuba's first forum on energy which will be held in Havana on 2-4 December.

Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Joel Domenech and his GDR counterpart Wolfgang Routen agree on a new work plan which will broaden bilateral cooperation in energy.

September 20 GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Vice President and Chairman of the National Energy Commission Joel Domenech discuss economic relations during a meeting in Berlin.

October 2 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez presides at a ceremony in Havana commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He says cooperation between the two countries has been effective.

October 8 The Council of State confers the Jose Marti Order to Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Guillermo Garcia Frias presented the award.

October 9 At the Victoria de Giron medical university in Havana, a work plan for 1985 is signed between this school and the Humboldt Medical School in the GDR.

October 10 In Berlin, Vice President of the Council of State and Ministers Guillermo Garcia and East German leader Erich Honecker denounce US policy against Cuba and Nicaragua.

October 15 Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker bids farewell to outgoing Cuban Ambassador Julio Garcia Oliveria. They discuss the significant results achieved in deepening fraternal relations.

October 23 Granma announces the appointment of Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran as Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic.

October 30 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Garcia Frias meet with East German leaders Willi Stoph, who conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, and Werner Jarowinsky and Gerhard Schuerer..

October 31 Fidel and Raul Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Guillermo Garcia Frias bid farewell to Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo at Jose Marti International Airport.

November 17 Minister of Justice Juan Escalona and his GDR counterpart Hans-Joachim Heusinger sign a cooperation protocol for 1985 in Havana. Heusinger will attend the justice ministers conference in Cuba.

December 2-7 Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, visits Havana. Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado greets him at the airport.

December 3 Minister of Health Sergio del Valle meets in Berlin with GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph. They condemn US aggression and express solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

December 4 Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera receives Horst Dohlus and describes to him the plans to develop and remodel the capital in the year 2000.

Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura discusses party relations with Horst Dohlus.

Horst Dohlus visits the Carlos Fonseca Amador secondary school on the Isle of Youth and the Karl Marx cement factory in Cienfuegos. Dohlus reiterates solidarity with Cuba during his visit.

Sergio del Valle and Willi Stoph discuss bilateral cooperation in public health and medical sciences. Del Valle tours the medical facilities in Rostock.

December 7 Vice Minister of Basic Industry Hector Casals and GDR Deputy Minister of Chemical Industry sign an agreement in Havana that will provide Cuba an oxygen and argon plant installed in Cienfuegos.

Fidel Castro and Horst Dohlus discuss the international situation and the present state of relations between the two parties.

December 11 The GDR's Deputy Minister of the Glass and Ceramics Industry Juergen Marowsky visits the ceramic factories and the experimental center of applied arts on the Isle of Youth.

December 12 GDR Ambassador to Cuba Heinz Langer visits a brewery under construction in Camaguey's capital in accordance with agreements signed by Cuba and the GDR.

December 20 Politburo member Julio Camacho Aguilera meets at party headquarters with Joachim Beottger, East Berlin Deputy Mayor, who is heading a delegation visiting Cuba.

December 21 The Mayor of the GDR Joachim Boettger and Maximo Andion, member of the Executive Committee in Havana, sign an agreement for encouraging the Havana reconstruction plan begun by Fidel.

Germany, West

January 13 Central Committee member Raul Valdes Vivo and Herbert Mies, Chairman of the German Communist Party term their meeting in Dusseldorf as very satisfactory.

March 10 Reuters, West Germany reports that Eduardo Capote, prisoner for 17 years in Cuba, displayed mutilated hands and says more than 200 political and religious prisoners are tortured in Cuban jails.

April 16 FRG parliament members Gabriele Gottwald and Jergen Reents, members of the Greens Party, visit the Center for Western European Studies at the invitation of the National Assembly.

July 20 West German Press reports that during 20 years in Cuban prisons, dissident poet and writer Jorge Valls Arango says he learned to live with torture and the daily sound of people being executed.

October 19 German press reports that correspondent Faessler interviewed Fidel Castro in Havana. Castro expressed satisfaction with Willy Brandt's visit and said Nicaragua needs the aid of West Europe.

November 26 Acting Vice President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Raul Taladrid heads a government and business delegation to the third economic meeting of FRG enterprises in Bonn.

November 28 A scientific and technical agreement is signed between Cuba and the FRG BASF Chemical Group in West Germany. Raul Taladrid says this agreement is a step toward strengthening cooperation.

December 19 In an interview in Stern, Fidel Castro discusses Nicaragua and US goals and says the US administration does not wish a peaceful settlement in Central America.

Ghana

February 16 Manuel Morales, member of the National Committee of the Union of Communist Youth heads a delegation to Ghana. At a news conference, he urges the youth to keep up the spirit of responsibility.

March 5 Accra Domestic Service announces that Force Commander General Arnold Quainoo and Justice D. S. Annon visited the Ghanaian children at school on the Isle of Youth and met with Cuban officials.

March 19 Foreign Minister Malmierca leads a delegation to Accra to further strengthen the cordial relations between the two countries.

March 22 Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with the Chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. Malmierca extends an invitation to Rawlings to visit Cuba.

During a press conference in Accra, Isidoro Malmierca says his visit to Ghana will enable the two countries to intensify their cooperation.

Cuba and Ghana sign an agreement for cooperation in the information sector of their diplomatic services.

March 23 Before departing Ghana, Isidoro Malmierca signed a communique detailing some of the agreements on economic, cultural, and historic issues.

July 24 Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings, Chairman of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council, is greeted by Fidel Castro at Jose Marti Airport. Rawlings will attend the Moncada barracks ceremonies.

Flight Lt. Rawlings speaks to 610 students of the House of Baire School on the Isle of Youth telling them to be very strong, well disciplined, and to learn from Cuba.

July 25 Flight Lt. Rawlings arrives in Santiago de Cuba accompanied by Politburo member Jorge Risquet. Rawlings will visit places of historic and economic interest.

July 29 During a reception given by Fidel Castro in Havana, Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings says "there are no Cuban troops in Ghana...but they are welcome."

Fidel Castro decorates Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings, Chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana with the Order of Jose Marti medal.

July 30 Fidel Castro and Flight Lt. Rawlings visit the University of Havana where they meet with Ghanaians studying in Cuba.

Fidel Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Sergio del Valle, and Julio Camacho Aguilera are present to bid farewell to Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings at Jose Marti International Airport.

August 1 Granma publishes a joint Cuban-Ghanaian communique at the end of an official visit to Cuba by Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings, stressing bilateral relations and cooperation.

November 1 Zimbabwe press reports rumors that some of the Cubans to be evacuated from Ethiopia and Angola may wind up in Zimbabwe and Ghana.

December 31 Head of State Rawlings of Ghana sends a message of congratulations to Fidel Castro on the 26th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, saying he will continue drawing inspiration from Fidel's ideals.

Greece

May 23 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives at Ellinikon Airport in Athens.

September 13 The Chamber of Deputies in Havana unanimously passed the bill providing for the establishment of a Greek Embassy in Havana.

October 3 Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to Khariloaos Florakis, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Greece, upon his receipt of the Order of Lenin conferred in Moscow by Chernenko.

~~Confidential~~**Grenada**

January 11 In an interview granted to the Medellin newspaper El Mundo, Fidel Castro says the US invasion of Grenada benefited Cuba. "Not even Reagan knows the good he has done us," Fidel said.

April 4 The Grenadian Government announces the police, in cooperation with the Caribbean Peace-Keeping Force, have discovered a major arms cache in the now-vacated Cuban Embassy.

May 3 Bridgetown press announces that Grenada's interim government has turned down a request from Cuba to return to Havana all construction equipment being used at Point Salines Airport.

May 8 Barbados Prime Minister Adams tells Parliament that he has been told that Fidel Castro may seek revenge on those responsible for Havana's "humiliation" last year in Grenada.

May 29 Granma blames the US for its contempt for Grenada and its hatred of Maurice Bishop, "against whose government it unleashed a continuous policy of hostility."

 Don Rojas, former press secretary of Grenada, holds a news conference in Havana noting the 40th birthday of Maurice Bishop.

October 22 Minister of Culture Armando Hart and Central Committee member Jose Ramon Balaguer preside over the first Maurice Bishop Memorial Caribbean AntiImperialist Intellectuals Conference in Santiago.

October 25 Central Committee member Jose Ramon Balaguer calls Maurice Bishop a hero during a ceremony for the unveiling of a bust of the late Grenadian leader in Santiago de Cuba.

October 27 Madrid press reports that Cuba has filed suit with the Supreme Tribunal of Grenada to obtain the return of some of the equipment it had on the island when the US invaded on 25 October 1983.

November 8 In a joint communique issued in Guyana, Malmierca and his counterpart Jackson call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada and condemn all forms of intervention in the Caribbean.

November 23 Granma publishes a letter to Fidel Castro from Kendrick Radix, President of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, expressing gratitude for Cuban aid in constructing Grenada's new airport.

December 2 Grenada police report that a Cuban journalist who came to Grenada to cover the elections on 3 December was refused entry and expelled on the same plane he arrived in.

December 8 Granma describes new Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize as a fictional prime minister who has come to fill this post solely through US efforts.

Confidential

Guinea

March 28 The Council of State decrees three days of official mourning for Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea.

March 29 Juan Almeida, Jesus Montane, and Jose Viera sign the condolence book on the death of Ahmed Sekou Toure at the Embassy of Guinea.

March 30 Fidel Castro signs the condolence book on the death of the late President Ahmed Sekou Toure at the Embassy of Guinea in Havana.

April 2 Havana press announces that Isidoro Malmierca attended the funeral of the late President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Confidential

Guinea-Bissau

July 6 Granma announces that Julio Carranza Valdes has been named Cuban Ambassador to Guinea Bissau.

August 29 Union of Young Communists official Carlos Lage bids farewell to 133 Cuban last-year medical school students leaving for Nicaragua, Guinea Bissau, and Ethiopia.

Guyana

January 6 Cuba's Ambassador to Guyana Lazaro Cabezas tells a rally in Georgetown that despite imperialist aggression, Cuba has been able to make remarkable strides in health, education, culture, and sports.

January 23 The Cuba-Guyanese Mixed Commission meeting opens in Havana. Dr. Richard Van West-Charles, Guyana's Minister of Public Health, and Marcos Lage, Minister of the Steelworking Industry, preside.

January 26 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas meets with Guyana's Health Minister Richard Van West-Charles to discuss bilateral trade.

February 2 Politburo alternate member Montane meets in Havana with Cheddi Jagan, Secretary General of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana to discuss matters of mutual interest.

March 1 The fourteenth anniversary of the independence of Guyana has been commemorated with a ceremony held in Havana at the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples.

April 10 Guyana press reports that during a visit to Havana by Manpower and Cooperatives Minister Kenneth Denny, a memorandum on collaboration in labor, social security, and cooperation was signed.

July 24 Guyana press announces that Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid has been in Cuba for medical treatment since 16 July.

September 12 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane, and Isidoro Malmierca welcome Guyanese officials Forbes Burnham, Hamilton Green, and Richard Van West-Charles at Jose Marti Airport.

September 16 Guyanese President Burnham departs Cuba. During his visit, he and President Castro discussed bilateral relations and the international situation and visited economic and research centers.

October 17 Seventy-five head of dairy cattle arrive in Guyana from Cuba in keeping with an agreement between the two countries that concluded during President Burnham's visit to Havana last month.

November 4 Guyana press reports that Foreign Minister Malmierca will leave for Georgetown, Guyana on 7 November.

November 8 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and President Forbes Burnham of Guyana discuss bilateral and international relations during a meeting in Guyana.
In a joint communique issued in Guyana, Malmierca and his counterpart Jackson call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada and condemn all forms of intervention in the Caribbean.

November 10 Isidoro Malmierca meets with Guyana's Vice President Ranji Chandisingh. Malmierca says Cuba and Guyana are re-evaluating all levels of their relations.

Isidoro Malmierca and Public Health Minister Richard Van West-Charles analyze the current and future cooperation programs and agree to give more priority to farming projects and push for trade.

December 10 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane discusses bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest with Cheddi Jagan.

December 11 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with the secretary of Guyana's People's Progressive Party Jagan in Havana to discuss the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and the world's economy.

December 13 In an interview with Prensa Latina, Foreign Minister Malmierca reiterates that Cuba supports the negotiations between Venezuela and Guyana to resolve their disagreement over territorial issues.

Secretary General of the Peoples Progressive Party of Guyana Cheddi Jagan meets with Jesus Montane in Havana.

December 14 Fidel Castro and Cheddi Jagan discuss the current international problems, especially those in Central America and the Caribbean, and party relations.

Honduras

February 10 Gerardo Manquela Gomez, a Cuban doctor on assignment in Nicaragua, seeks asylum in the Honduran Embassy, saying "there is no freedom in his country and human rights there are not respected."

March 17 A communique in Granma accuses the US of using its ally, Honduras, to mine Nicaraguan ports.

April 17 In a news conference, Isidoro Malmierca says the US is using Honduras as a military base for new attacks against Nicaragua and Cuba would be powerless to help Central America if the US invaded.

September 4 Tegucigalpa press reports that 23 Cuban and Libyan mercenaries were killed at a military training base in Santa Clara in an attack by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force on 1 September.

October 30 In a news conference in Tegucigalpa, Honduran military spokesman Carlos Quezada presents 19 rebels, five of whom said they had received military training and political indoctrination in Cuba.

Confidential**Hungary**

January 6 The 12th session of the Cuban-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation begins in Havana. Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Jose Ramon Fernandez preside.

January 11 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Jose Ramon Fernandez discuss the international situation, bilateral cooperation, and other topics of interest with Hungarian Deputy Premier Marjai.

January 12 The 12th session of the Cuban-Hungarian intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation is signed by Jose Ramon Fernandez and Jozsef Marjai in Havana.

January 30 Severo Aguirre, President of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples completes a 5-day visit to Hungary, he met with Nandor Sebestyen, President of the National Peace Council.

February 15 Politburo member Jorge Risquet and Matyas Szuros, Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party discuss economic, social, and political development and bilateral relations in Havana.

March 2 Hungarian Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar departs Havana. Economic cooperation was discussed and a protocol was signed to increase the exchange of products over last year's levels.

March 5 President of Havana's National Assembly of the People's Government Oscar Fernandez Mell meets with a Hungarian delegation headed by Agost Sandorni.

March 27 Minister President of the Central Planning Board Humberto Perez and his Hungarian counterpart Lajos Faluvegi discuss economic cooperation, specifically the production of Icarus buses in Cuba.

April 17 Steelworking Industry Vice Minister Hugo Vazquez is in Bucharest for cooperation talks to intensify Cuban-Romanian cooperation in the machine building industry.

May 17 Culture Minister Armando Hart speaks at the 12th meeting of culture ministers in Hungary stressing the need to take concrete measures to strengthen the role of socialist intellectuals worldwide.

 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas meets in Moscow with counterparts Peter Veress from Hungary, Khristo Khristov from Bulgaria, and Nikolay Komarov from the Soviet Union.

 Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera arrives in Hungary to discuss timely issues in the legal and juridical relations and cooperation with his Hungarian counterpart Dr. Imre Markoja.

May 19 The 12th meeting of culture ministers from socialist countries ends in Budapest. Armando Hart is seen off at Budapest's International Airport by his Hungarian counterpart Bela Kopeczi.

May 22 Justice Minister Dr. Juan Escanola Reguera meets with Hungarian officials Dr. Jeno Szilbereky, President of the Supreme Court and Janos Borbandi, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

 Minister of Justice Dr. Juan Escanola Reguera meets with Hungarian counterpart Dr. Imre Markoja to sign a cooperation agreement on the exchange of information.

June 24 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane arrives in Budapest.

June 24-28 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane visits Hungary. He discusses inter-party relations and the international situation, especially the Caribbean and Europe with Janos Kadar.

June 28 Jesus Montane met with Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian Foreign Minister, Janos Berecz, Editor-in-Chief of NEPSZABADSAG, and Gyula Horn, head of the department at the HSWP CC.

July 23 The Vice President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic receives new Cuban Ambassador to Hungary Euclides Vazquez Candela, who presents his credentials.

July 24 Vice President of the Presidential Council of Budapest Sandor Gaspar meets Cuba's new ambassador to Hungary, Euclides Vazquezcandela, who presents his credentials.

August 14 Member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Istvan Sarlos receives Politburo alternate member Humberto Perez to discuss cooperation and economic plans for 1986-1990.

August 16 President of the Council of Ministers Humberto Perez and his Hungarian counterpart Lajos Faluvegi sign an economic and scientific-technical cooperation plan through the year 2000.

 Field Marshal Raul Menendez Tomassevich, Commander of the People's Militia, arrives in Hungary at the invitation of Sandor Borbely, National Commander of the Hungarian Workers' Militia.

August 29 Division General Raul Menendez Tomassevich and his delegation visit the Island of Csepel and meet with leaders of the workers brigades.

August 31 Raul Menendez Tomassevich meets with Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee in Hungary. Tomassevich departs Hungary.

Confidential

September 4 Hungarian party Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel departs Budapest for Cuba at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

September 5 A Union of Young Communists delegation headed by First Secretary Carlos Lage departs for Budapest after a visit to Poland.

September 6 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez greets Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee at Havana's International Airport.

September 10 Hungary's Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel discusses relations between the two parties with Fidel Castro and matters of mutual interest with Antonio Perez Herrero during a meeting in Havana.

September 12 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo arrives in Hungary. He meets with Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council on 13 September to discuss the international situation.

September 13 Flavio Bravo tells Pal Losonczi that tension in Central America is great because of US aggression and Havana is ready to settle its differences of view with the US at the negotiating table.

September 15 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez bids farewell to Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party at Jose Marti International Airport.

September 15 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo visits the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee offices in Budapest and meets with Matyas Szuros, Secretariat member.

September 17-21 The 16th session of the Cuban-Hungarian Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation meeting is held in Havana. Bilateral cooperation for the next 5 years will be studied.

November 9 A delegation from the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by Chairman, Imre Pozsgay, visits the national headquarters of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in Havana.

December 3-8 A four year agreement on temporary employment and vocational training of Cuban workers at Hungarian enterprises is signed in Budapest. Cubans will work at Hungarian textile and machine enterprises.

Confidential**India**

February 15 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Indira Gandhi to discuss matters of interest to both countries and to the Nonaligned Movement.

October 31 Fidel Castro closes the 39th CEMA meeting. He reflects on the death of Indira Gandhi, saying that it is a great loss to India and to the Nonaligned Movement.

November 1 Fidel Castro sends a message of condolence to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for the assassination of Indira Gandhi, saying he has lost a loyal friend.

The Council of State declares three days of mourning for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India.

Vice President of the Council of State Juan Almeida will head the delegation to the funeral of Indira Gandhi. Isidoro Malmierca, Rene Rodriguez, and Zolia Rosales will also attend.

November 5 Vice President of the Council of Ministers Juan Almeida meets in New Delhi with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Gandhi expresses wishes to continue strengthening relations with Cuba.

November 16 Fidel Castro sends a message to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the occasion of Gandhi's accession to the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement.

November 23 Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras concludes his visit to Afghanistan and he says his visit reaffirms the fraternal relations between the two countries. He departs for India.

November 24 Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras discusses strengthening bilateral relations and exchanges viewpoints on the Nonaligned Movement with Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra in New Delhi.

November 26 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Pelegrin Torras meets in India with Vice Minister J. S. Payhail to discuss the international situation.

December 30 Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory message to India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the victory of the ruling Congress Party in the recently held elections.

Confidential

Confidential

Indonesia

January 26 Orlando Fundora, attending a meeting of information ministers of the nonaligned in Jakarta, says the US decision to withdraw from UNESCO is a demonstration of hegemony and arrogance.

January 31 Vice President of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television Orestes Gispert charges in Jakarta that the US intends to create a radio station to air hostile propaganda against other countries.

Confidential

Iran

March 5 The Foreign Ministry issues a statement regarding the worsening of the conflict between Iran and Iraq saying there is a concentration of warships belonging to imperialist powers near Hormuz.

July 19 Iranian Ambassador in Havana Mostafa Mokhlesi delivers a message from Foreign Minister Velayati to Isidoro Malmierca and they discuss strengthening bilateral relations.

July 20 Iran's Ambassador in Havana, Mostafa Mokhlesi and Isidoro Malmierca discuss strengthening bilateral relations and Malmierca denounces US imperialist's plots in the Persian Gulf during a meeting.

September 27 Fidel Castro receives Javad Larijani, Special Envoy to President Khamenei, who delivers a letter describing Iran's position on some of the problems to be debated at the UN meeting in New York.

 Isidoro Malmierca and Javad Larijani meet to discuss Iran's stance against Israel and the necessity of its expulsion from the UN and other international organizations.

September 30 Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati meets with Isidoro Malmierca in New York to discuss expanding mutual relations. Velayati pledges support for the Latin American countries against US imperialism.

Confidential

Confidential

Iraq

March 5 The Foreign Ministry issues a statement regarding the worsening of the conflict between Iran and Iraq saying there is a concentration of warships belonging to imperialist powers near Hormuz.

March 22 President Hussein of Iraq receives Dr. Rodrigo Alvarez Cambras professor and director of the Frank Pais Orthopedic Hospital; they discuss ties of friendship and bilateral cooperation.

May 1 The Ministry of Communications announces that direct telephone communications between Havana and Baghdad will begin.

September 14 Iraq's Deputy Minister of Trade arrives in Havana to attend the 5th session of the inter-governmental Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

September 17 Dr. Rodrigo Alvarez Cambras, orthopedic equipment designer reports that Cuba will sell orthopedic equipment to Iraq and Kuwait. Each piece of equipment costs \$12,000; 18 pieces in a set.

November 5 Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Yasin Ramadan receives Levi Farah, Minister of Construction Abroad to discuss bolstering relations in the interest of the two countries.

Israel

December 17

Jorge Ridriguez and Manuel Aguilera arrive in Israel as the official delegation of the Cuban Communist youth to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Israeli Communist Youth Alliance.

Confidential**Italy**

March 7 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Vincemeo Magno, the new Italian Ambassador to Cuba.

May 23 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Rome and discusses the Central American crisis and Italo-Cuban relations with Foreign Minister Andreotti.

June 6 In the 17th session in Rome, the World Food Program Subcommittee approves Cuba's plan to develop the Jimaguayu Basin dairy project in Camaguey and will contribute \$35 million to the project.

June 12 Fidel Castro sends a message of condolence to the Italian Communist Party on the death of Enrico Berlinguer, head of the Italian Communist Party.

June 26 The third meeting of the Cuba-Italy Committee on Economic and Industry Cooperation begins in Havana. Both sides discuss their respective economies, production, and trade.

 Foreign Minister Malmierca receives Susanna Agnelli, President of the Italian delegation attending the Cuba-Italy economic meeting to discuss strengthening relations.

July 17 Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta meets with Cuba's Ambassador to Italy Roberto Mulet del Valle. Natta says the PCI can better exert influence in Italy.

September 13 Granma announces that Javier Ardizones Ceballos has been appointed Ambassador to Italy.

September 17 Deputy Chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations Eloy Valdes talks of party relations with Gerardo Chiaromonte, Chairman of the Italian Communist Party in Italy.

November 8 Jesus Montane meets with a delegation of municipal officials from Italy's Florence Province, representatives of Bologna and Milan Provinces, and the Italian-Cuban Friendship Association.

Confidential

Ivory Coast

May 15

Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast, to discuss the situation in southern Africa after the failure of the Lu-saka conference on Namibia.

Foreign Minister Malmierca makes a stopover in Abidjan, while en route to Mali, and is met by his counterpart Simeon Ake; they discuss Central America and Africa.

Confidential

Jamaica

March 20 A US Coast Guard spokesman reports that two US sailboats with 19 people aboard, taking part in a race from Montego Bay, Jamaica, to Miami were detained by Cuban gunboats.

May 12 Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga says that events in Grenada had reduced Cuban influence in the Caribbean to its lowest level since Fidel Castro came to power.

November 3 Bridgetown press announces that Trevor Munroe, leader of the Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica, has gone to Cuba to discuss improving relations.

November 15 Fidel Castro meets in Havana with Jamaica's former Prime Minister and President of the People's National Party, Michael Manley.

Confidential**Japan**

February 13 Ricardo Cabrizas meets with Yoshikiro Iimiyama, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan who showed interest in Fidel's book "Economic and Social Crisis in the World."

February 14 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas outlines eight important objectives for the development of relations with Japan at the opening of the Seventh Bilateral Economic Conference in Japan.

February 16 The Seventh Bilateral Economic Conference between Cuba and Japan ends in Tokyo. Cuba asks for support to arrange negotiations for new international sugar agreement; the request was not recognized.

February 17 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas meets with Japanese Finance Minister Noburo Takeshita to discuss prospects for developing bilateral trade relations.

April 27 The Cuban Embassy in Tokyo issues entry visas to a South Korean broadcasting crew to cover the South Korean women's basketball team that will compete in Los Angeles and Havana.

July 23 A delegation from Cuba arrives in Kobe to attend a Cuban trade show that will be held on 27 July in the Kobe Trade Promotion Center.

September 21 The Council of State appoints Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Fauly as Cuba's Ambassador to Japan.

November 17 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane greets Tetsuzo Fuwa, who heads a high-level delegation from the Japanese Communist Party, at Jose Marti International Airport.

November 21 Bayarhuugiyn Nandzao, Mongolia's Ambassador to international situation and matters regarding the existing ties between their parties with Tetsuzo Fuwa, Japan's Communist Party Presidium chairman.

Confidential

Confidential

Jordan

July 10

Granma announces that Hector Argiles Perez has been appointed Cuban Ambassador to Jordan.

Confidential**Kampuchea**

January 9 Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee on the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

May 25 Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee of Kampuchea on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

September 12 A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Deputy Minister Kong Korm departs for Cuba to attend a seminar on the situation in Latin America.

September 20 Isidoro Malmierca and Kampuchean Vice Foreign Minister Kong Korm discuss the international situation, particularly Central America, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia during a meeting in Havana.

October 11 Kampuchea's Foreign Minister Hun Sen receives and holds cordial talks with the delegation of the Committee for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution led by Maria Teresa Malmierca, vice coordinator.

Member of Kampuchea's Central Committee Political Bureau Chea Sim receives Maria Teresa Malmierca and her delegation to thank the Cubans for their relationship and cooperation between the parties.

October 12 Kampuchean Ambassador to Cuba Visalo and Pelegrin Torras sign exchange of ratification documents on cultural cooperation in Havana.

November 23 The second session of the Cuba-Kampuchea intergovernmental commission begins in Havana. Minister of Communications Pedro Guelmes and his Kampuchean counterpart discuss bilateral cooperation.

November 29 Kampuchean Minister of Posts, Transport, and Communications Khun Chhy and Minister of Communications Pedro Gonzalez sign a cooperation protocol for 1985-86 in Havana.

December 2 Politburo member Guillermo Garcia Frias and Central Committee member Pedro Gonzalez Guelmes meet with Khun Chhy. The two sides praised the good relations between the two countries.

Confidential

Confidential**Korea, North**

February 10 Fidel Castro receives the delegation of the North Korean League of Socialist Working Youth headed by Kim Song-chol, Vice Chairman of its Central Committee.

March 2 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle and Jesus Montane meet in Havana with the delegation headed by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers' Party.

March 19 Kang Song-san receives a message of greetings from Fidel Castro on his election as premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

April 16 First Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera Linares arrives in Pyongyang. He attends a meeting marking the 23rd anniversary of the Bay of Pigs held at the Korea-Cuba Friendship facility.

April 23 North Korean leaders Kang Song-san, Ho Tam, and Kim Chung-il meet with First Vice Minister Jose Raul Viera Linares.

September 5 Isidoro Malmierca sends a message to Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

December 1 In a letter to International Olympic Committee President Samaranch, Fidel Castro asked to have some events moved to North Korea to prevent a possible boycott of the 1988 Seoul games.

December 2 Minister of People's Armed Forces of North Korea General O Chin-u sends a message of greetings to Raul Castro on the 28th anniversary of the day of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

December 29 Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro sent a letter to the International Olympic Committee asking them to move some 1988 Olympic events to North Korea to prevent a possible boycott in Seoul.

Confidential

Korea, South

February 10 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the US military presence in South Korea and the pro-imperialist policy of the South Korean government.

February 15 A Korean sports official announces in Seoul that Cuba has assured the free entry of the South Korean basketball team and journalists into its territory for the Women's Olympics on 5 May.

April 19 Cuba issues entry visas to South Korean women basketball players to allow them to compete in the pre-Olympics in Havana in May, according to the Korea Basketball Association.

April 24 A 20-member South Korean women's basketball team, consisting of 12 players and eight officials, departs for Cuba to compete in the pre-Olympics scheduled for Havana in May.

April 27 The Cuban Embassy in Tokyo issues entry visas to a South Korean broadcasting crew to cover the South Korean women's basketball team that will compete in Los Angeles and Havana.

May 11 In a news conference with South Korean reporters, Miguel Diaz, the Sports Ministry's Public-Relations officer, says that Cuba will participate in the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics.

December 1 In a letter to International Olympic Committee President Samaranch, Fidel Castro asked to have some events moved to North Korea to prevent a possible boycott of the 1988 Seoul games.

December 29 Prensa Latina reports that Fidel Castro sent a letter to the International Olympic Committee asking them to move some 1988 Olympic events to North Korea to prevent a possible boycott in Seoul.

Confidential

Confidential

Kuwait

July 13 Granma announces that Julio A. Imperatori Grave de Peralta has been named Cuban Ambassador to Kuwait.

September 17 Dr. Rodrigo Alvarez Cambras, orthopedic equipment designer reports that Cuba will sell orthopedic equipment to Iraq and Kuwait. Each piece of equipment costs \$12,000; 18 pieces in a set.

Confidential

Laos

February 17 Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau of Laos confers a friendship medal on Luis Reyes Mas, Ambassador of Cuba to Laos for his outstanding meritorious achievements.

March 26 Laos's Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut receives Mario Garcia Vazquez, the new ambassador of Cuba to Laos to discuss furthering friendship relations.

April 14 Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, receives the new ambassador of Cuba to Laos, Mario Garcia Vazquez to discuss the tense regional situation.

July 3 Vientiane press reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba recently issued a declaration to support Laos in connection with the violation of Lao territory by Thai troops.

September 28 Minister of Interior of Laos, General Sisavat Keobounphan, receives a Cuban delegation of the Union of Communist Youth, led by Secretariat member Santiago Arias.

October 18 Maria Teresa Malmierca, Vice President of the Cuban Revolution Defense Committee visits with President Souphanouvong of Laos. They discuss matters relating to the Lao Front.

October 19 Havana TV reports that Lao Vice Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat has departed Cuba. He was visiting Havana as part of an exchange program between the Cuban and Lao Foreign Ministries.

November 3 Lao leaders send a joint congratulatory message to Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the Lao Cuban diplomatic relations.

December 3 Fidel Castro sends greetings to Keysone Phomvihan, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of its founding.

Confidential

Lebanon

March 7 Politburo alternate member Montane receives a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Secretary General George Hawi; they discuss the international situation.

March 8 Fidel Castro and Jesus Montane meet with George Hawi, Secretary General of the Lebanese Communist Party to express Cuba's solidarity with Lebanon against imperialist and Zionist aggression.

June 13 Rene Anillo Capote, Secretary General of the AfroAsian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization calls for solidarity with Lebanon during a conference in Havana.

Lesotho

February 2

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Mothusi Thamsanqa Mashologu, who presented his credential as the Ambassador of Lesotho.

Libya

May 29 Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations on Africa Day to Libyan President Quadhafi reiterating Cuba's solidarity with Africa.

July 5 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas attends the Libyan Arab-Cuban Joint Committee meeting in Tripoli. In his speech he stresses strengthening cooperation with Libya in all fields.

July 11 A protocol of mutual cooperation in the economy, housing, transport, youth, sports, and cultural and scientific spheres is signed in Tripoli by Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas.

July 23 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and Libyan official Ubayd Ash-Shukri sign a cooperation agreement in Libya in housing, economics, construction, transport, science, and culture.

August 31 At the International Conference on Solidarity with the Libyan Revolution in Tripoli, Jorge Lezcano says history has shown that it is not possible to retreat in the face of US aggression.

September 4 Tegucigalpa press reports that 23 Cuban and Libyan mercenaries were killed at a military training base in Santa Clara in an attack by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force on 1 September.

September 5 Some 990 Cuban internationalist construction workers from the Communist Party of Cuba and the Union of Young Communists are building 1,042 houses in Tobruk, Libya.

Madagascar

April 10 Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas visits Madagascar and meets with President Didier Ratsiraka.

April 13 Malagasy's Minister of Health Jean-Jacques Seraphim receives Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas; they discuss health, education, animal husbandry, and agriculture.

 Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas and Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara sign a cultural cooperation protocol in Madagascar.

April 17 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Oscar Oramas concludes his visit to Madagascar. He and his counterpart Dian Adbenmahada sign a cultural protocol.

Maldives

April 19

The Council of State designates Olga Chamero Trias as Cuba's Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. She will reside in Sri Lanka where she already holds the post of ambassador.

Mali

May 17 Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Malian President General Moussa Traore to discuss the development and strengthening of relations.

May 18 Foreign Minister Malmierca and Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye discuss the development and strengthening of friendly relations.

May 19 During a press conference in Bamako, Isidoro Malmierca commends the Cuban doctors who are working in Mali and says Cuba and Mali have to try to find the ways and means to increase cooperation.

December 21 Ambassador to Mali Martin and Bassi Toure, Deputy Director General of International Cooperation sign a draft cultural agreement for 1985-86.

Malta

July 10

Malta's President Agatha Barbara expresses the desire to strengthen economic, cultural, and political cooperation with Cuba during a meeting with Cuban Ambassador to Malta Roberto Mulet del Valle.

Mauritania

July 18

A Cuban Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Ricardo Perreiro Delanco arrives in Mauritania to discuss strengthening cooperation.

~~Confidential~~**Mexico**

January 6 Prensa Latina, monitored in Mexico City, reports that President Reagan used "lies" and the "arguments of a desperate man" in an address broadcast to the Cuban people over Voice of America.

January 12 Vilma Espin discusses "women in the development of society," with Aida Gonzalez Martinez, a Mexican representative and member of the Central Committee of Discrimination of Women at the UN.

January 17 Mexican Mayor Rafael Ruiz Berjar visits with his counterpart Oscar Fernandez Mell in Havana; they discuss their respective capital cities, local government, and transportation.

January 28 Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino returns to Havana at the conclusion of his term of office; he says relations between the two states has been consolidated and strengthened.

January 30 Cuba's exiting Ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Munio, says the Cuban Government has not sent soldiers to Central America and that Cuba is ready to resume relations with the United States.

March 6 Granma announces that the Council of State has designated Jose Agustin Fernandez De Cossio Rodriguez as the new Cuban Ambassador to Mexico.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, Mexican Vice Foreign Secretary sign a program in Mexico to exchange specialists and technicians.

March 19 Ricardo Garcia Sainz, Director General of the Mexican Social Security Institute arrives in Cuba to exchange information and experiences dealing with social security and medical attention.

March 22 Joaquin Benavides and his Mexican counterpart Ricardo Garcia Sainz, President of the Social Security sign a cooperation agreement in social security and medical services.

The Mexican delegation headed by Ricardo Garcia Sainz sign an agreement dealing with sports with the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation.

April 11 Vice President of the National Bank Jose Garcia Pena and Chamber of Commerce officials Antonio Garcia Lara and A. Villaverde host a reception for the Mexican machinery industry delegation.

May 13 In an interview with El Dia, Mexico, in Havana, Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon says the US is the main reason for the ills affecting Central America.

Ricardo Alarcon also says in his interview with El Dia that Cuba is willing to contribute to the removal of mines from Nicaraguan ports.

May 24 The Cuban-Mexican Intergovernmental Working Group for Economic and Industrial Cooperation is held in Havana. Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Francisco Labastida, Mexican Secretary of Energy preside.

June 11 A Mexican delegation from Puebla, headed by Secretary of Economic Development Sergio Victoria Idagori, arrives in Cuba to discuss future trade relations.

June 21 Havana press reports that Mexican authorities are investigating the possible participation of Alpha-66, a Cuban counterrevolutionary organization, in the death of Mexican journalist Manuel Buendia.

July 5 A Mexican delegation from Michoacan arrives in Havana invited by the Peoples Government National Assembly. The delegation will visit places of interest while in Cuba.

July 6 Pedro Pires, Prime Minister of Cape Verde, and the Mexican delegation from Michoacan participate in the 6th regular meeting of the People's Government National Assembly.

July 21 During a press conference for foreign journalists, Deputy Trade Minister Amadeo Blanco says that Mexico and Argentina have been Cuba's best Latin American trade partners.

July 22 In statements to El Dia, Isidoro Malmierca says that Cuba is willing to contribute to a negotiated political solution to the Central American crisis and denounces US intervention in that area.

In El Dia, Malmierca says the future of relations between Havana and Washington "will be determined by the fact that we are on the same continent and there is no other alternative but to seek peace."

August 10 Minister of Higher Education Fernando Vecino Alegret says in Mexico that after 25 years of living under the US threat, Cuba is ready to repel an attack by the US in defense of the revolution.

September 12 A Soviet delegation headed by I. V. Kapitonov, Supreme Soviet Deputy and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stops in Cuba on its way to Mexico.

September 15 In a statement for Prensa Latina, Mexican President de la Madrid says that Mexican and Cuban relations are excellent and that Mexico is firmly committed to strengthening ties.

October 1 The 8th meeting of the Joint Mexican-Cuban Commission for Scientific Technical Cooperation opens in Havana. Hector Rodriguez Llompart presides.

The seventh Cuban-Mexican Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation opens in Havana. Hector Rodriguez Llompart will head the Cuban delegation.

October 4 Hector Mayagoitia and his delegation visit the Valle de Picadura genetics center and talks with district director Ramon Castro. They also visit Victoria de Vietnam and Pena de Leon communities.

October 6 Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Hector Mayagoitia sign two cooperation agreements at the end of the Cuban-Mexican cooperation meeting. Llompart talks of joint cooperation in the sugar sector.

October 13 In Mexico City, spokesman for Cuba's Foreign Ministry Enrique Gonzalez says Cuba is ready to withdraw its military advisers from Central America when the US stops assuming control of the region.

November 5 Governor of Mexico Quintana Roo State, Pedro Joaquin Coldwell arrives in Havana and meets with Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly. They visit places of socioeconomic interest.

November 7 Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and Nicaraguan Education Minister Ernesto Cardenal say in Mexico that President Reagan's reelection poses a threat to peace in Central America.

November 15 Cuban astronaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez arrives in Mexico City to attend an exposition of machinery and equipment. He accuses the US of militarizing space.

November 22 Cuba and Mexico sign a new trade agreement at the international CEMA exposition in Mexico. The agreement will amount to \$90 million by the end of the year.

 Cuba and Mexico sign a new trade agreement that will amount to \$90 million by the end of the year.

November 23 In an interview with Excelsior, Fidel Castro says that no society can fully develop until it appreciates and uses its female population's potential.

November 26 During the third meeting on foreign trade between Cuba and Mexico in Mexico City, an agreement is signed to grant each other tariff concessions and export licenses for products of interest.

November 29 Vice Minister of the Fishing Industry Aldo Margolles attends the fishery cooperation meeting with Mexico, held in Havana. Fishing quotas are defined and technological developments reviewed.

December 10 Vice Minister of the Sugar Industry Garcia announces in Mexico City that Mexico and Cuba will implement a joint program for the construction and modernization of sugar mills.

 Fidel Castro sponsors the graduation of the 17th class of agronomy engineers and zoology technicians from the Superior School of Agriculture and Zootechnics of Juarez University in Mexico.

Mongolia

September 11 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Ambassador Nanzad of Mongolia.

October 15 Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren arrives in Havana and is met by Isidoro Malmierca.

October 16 Isidoro Malmierca and Mongolia's Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren discuss the international situation and current development at the 39th UN General Assembly and bilateral relations.

October 18 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren. They discuss the Asian situation, international issues, and bilateral relations. Dugersuren departs 19 October.

October 22 A communique is issued in Ulaanbaatar on the visit to Cuba by Minister of Foreign Affairs Dugersuren from 14-18 October expressing the mutual agreement to continue consolidation of relations.

October 27 Mongolian Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh arrives in Havana to attend the 39th CEMA meeting.

November 2 Mongolia's Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh and Fidel Castro sign a treaty of friendship and collaboration during a meeting in Havana.

November 20 Julian Rizo Alvarez salutes the efforts of the Mongolian people to build socialism during a speech in Havana commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic.

November 21 Bayarhuungiyn Nandzao, Mongolia's ambassador to Cuba says that during the visit to Cuba of Jambyn Batmonh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, a friendship and cooperation accord was signed.

Mozambique

February 1 Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas delivers a message from Isidoro Malmierca to Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique.

February 16 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Samora Machel, President of Mozambique.

March 19 Mozambican Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Rui Lousa and his delegation arrive in Havana.

March 23 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Rui Jorge Gomes Lousa, Minister of Posts, Telecommunications, and Civil Aviation of Mozambique to discuss the international situation and bilateral cooperation.

March 24 Joaquin Benevides and Mozambique's Minister Rui Jorge Gomes Lousa sign a cooperation agreement in fishing, health, education, and sugar industry.

June 2 The Council of State designates Manuel Torres Muniz as Ambassador to Mozambique.

June 21 President Samora Machel of Mozambique receives the credentials of Cuba's Ambassador Manuel Torres Muniz.

October 27 Secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission of Mozambique Marcelino dos Santos arrives in Cuba to attend the 39th CEMA meeting.

October 30 Marcelino dos Santos, Mozambique Liberation Front Politburo member, arrives on the Isle of Youth accompanied by Julian Rizo Alvarez, PCC Central Committee member.

Nov 25-Dec 1 Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Chissano visits Cuba. An agreement on ideology, a cooperation accord, and a protocol of cultural exchange are signed between the PCC and Frelimo Party.

November 26 Isidoro Malmierca and Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano meet in Havana.

 Isidoro Malmierca hosts a reception for Joaquim Chissano. Chissano and Jorge Risquet discuss matters of interest and exchange opinions on the situations in southern Africa and Central America.

November 27 Joaquim Chissano and Hector Rodriguez, Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation meet in Havana.

November 29 Mozambique's Foreign Minister Chissano tells Mozambicans on the Isle of Youth: "we are struggling to destroy what the enemy wants to preserve: racism, discrimination, oppression, and imperialism." Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia Frias discusses matters of interest including the development of civil aviation with Mozambique's Foreign Minister Chissano.

December 3

Fidel Castro discusses the international situation and bilateral cooperation with Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Namibia

February 15 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, and with Pascual Luvualu, MPLA-Labor Party Politburo member.

February 22 Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Oscar Oramas arrives in Dar es Salaam; Tanzania and Cuba call for immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

April 21 Cuban Ambassador to Yugoslavia Aramis Fuentes condemns all attempts to link the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola to the independence of Namibia at a seminar in Belgrade.

May 16 Foreign Minister Malmierca and his Congolese counterpart Pierre Nze issue a joint communique in Brazzaville stating the need of the nonaligned to support the struggle of Namibia and South Africa.

May 28 Foreign Minister Malmierca signs a joint communique with Tanzania rejecting any efforts to link Namibia's independence to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and support liberation movements.

June 2 Fidel Castro and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt exchange Africa Day messages both expressing solidarity with the Namibian people.

June 13 Politburo member Jorge Risquet condemns in Cabinda the policy of linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and reiterates Cuba's solidarity with the Angolan people.

June 22 In a press conference in Havana, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma condemns the Reagan administration's attempts to link Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

November 19 In a press interview in Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere rejects linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola with Namibian independence..

Netherlands

March 23 An agreement creating the Cuba-Netherlands Working Group is signed in Havana. Pedro Perez, Director of the Cuban Mixed Committee and Edward Meier, his Dutch counterpart agree to develop trade.

October 2 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Elli Izebound, President of the Communist Party of the Netherlands to discuss matters of mutual interest concerning the international situation.

Confidential**Nicaragua**

January 3 Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the French Communist Party issue a communique in Havana condemning the US and asking the people of the world to support Nicaragua.

January 4 Commander of the Nicaraguan Revolution Henry Ruiz and Minister President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llompart sign a cooperation agreement in Santiago de Cuba.

January 6 Following his meeting with Fidel Castro, Moran says that Cuba is willing to withdraw its military advisers from Nicaragua if the process toward peace is established.

January 26 Politburo alternate member Montane greets Alvaro Cunhal upon his arrival from Nicaragua; Cunhal reaffirms Portugal's solidarity with Nicaragua.

February 10 Gerardo Manquela Gomez, a Cuban doctor on assignment in Nicaragua, seeks asylum in the Honduran Embassy, saying "there is no freedom in his country and human rights there are not respected."

February 21 Fidel Castro sends a message of solidarity to members of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Sandino's death.

March 2 The remains of Colonel Jose Santos Lopez, a member of the Nicaraguan Army who died in Cuba in 1965, are exhumed with military honors at the Colon Cemetery and are transferred to Nicaragua.

March 12 The Augusto Cesar Sandino Internationalist Teacher Contingent, composed of 219 educators from Pinar del Rio depart for Nicaragua.

March 14 The US State Department estimates Cuba has 7,000 to 10,000 personnel in Nicaragua, 2,500 to 3,500 military and security advisers and 4,500 to 6,500 Cuban civilians.

March 16 331 Nicaraguan students who are attending an emergency course at the Frank Pais Teachers' School in Santiago de Cuba meet with union leaders from Nicaragua who are visiting.

March 16 The Cuban Government releases a declaration expressing total support of Daniel Ortega's denunciation of increased US aggression in Central America.

March 17 A communique in Granma accuses the US of using its ally, Honduras, to mine Nicaraguan ports.

March 20 Associated Press reports that Cuban advisers are now with regular army units on the Nicaraguan side of a 100-mile mountain ridge at the Honduran border.

Confidential

March 28 Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca and Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo denounce Niamey and US imperialism in Nicaragua and El Salvador and support the Contadora Group.

April 4 Cuba's Ambassador to the UN Raul Roa Kouri asks the UN Security Council to condemn the escalating aggression against Nicaragua and that the US demonstrate authentic support to the Contadora Group.

April 6 During an interview with French TV, Fidel Castro condemns the mining of Nicaraguan ports and charges the US Government responsible for these actions.

April 8 At the UN Security Council meeting Raul Roa issues a warning to be alert to the CIA covert actions against Nicaragua.

April 17 In a news conference, Isidoro Malmierca says the US is using Honduras as a military base for new attacks against Nicaragua and Cuba would be powerless to help Central America if the US invaded.

April 18 Prensa Latina reports Foreign Minister Malmierca's statement that Cuba probably would be willing to help sweep mines from Nicaraguan harbors, if invited.

May 2 French diplomatic sources tell AFP that Regis Debray, adviser to French President Mitterrand, made a 12-hour visit to Havana on 1 May before leaving for Managua.

May 13 Ricardo Alarcon also says in his interview with El Dia that Cuba is willing to contribute to the removal of mines from Nicaraguan ports.

May 14 Jorge Enrique Mendoza, Director of Granma, says in an article published in Pravda, condemns the mining of Nicaraguan ports with the participation of the CIA and other aggressive actions.

May 25 President of the People's Government Oscar Fernandez Mell meets with Sandinist Monica Baltodano, Nicaragua's Minister of the Secretariat of Coordination and her delegation in Havana.

May 30 At a press conference in Sweden, Malmierca tells journalists that he doesn't know the exact number of Cuban troops in Angola and he condemns military and economic aggression against Nicaragua.

Stockholm press reports that in Malmierca's talks with Palme and Bodstrom, Sweden is expected to provide Nicaragua technical assistance in carrying out the election in the fall.

June 12 Forty Cuban cane cutters, who had been working in the Camilo Ortega Sugar Mill in Kukra Hill, Nicaragua, were honored in a ceremony to bid them farewell.

June 20 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega meet in Moscow to discuss bilateral questions and the situation in Central America.

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June 27 Jesse Jackson leaves for Nicaragua after a 46-hour visit to Cuba.

June 28 Jesse Jackson returns to Cuba from Nicaragua to pick up political prisoners, including Vargas Gomez, and returns to the US.

July 10 The Cuban Foreign Ministry categorically denies that it has received 10 Soviet MIGs for Nicaragua, as reported in the US press.

July 13 Coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta Daniel Ortega sends a letter to Fidel Castro saying that the cooperation given by Cuba to Nicaragua is incalculable.

July 16 Politburo members Julio Camacho Aguilera and Jorge Risquet preside over the principal event commemorating the fifth anniversary of Nicaragua's revolution at the FAR's Universal Hall.

July 18 In an anniversary message, Fidel Castro praises Nicaragua and accuses the US of "rapidly preparing the conditions for direct military intervention in Central America."

Osmani Cienfuegos, Jose Lopez Moreno, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Manuel Pineiro, and Rene Rodriguez arrive in Managua heading a delegation to anniversary celebrations of the revolution.

July 29 At the closing of the Cuba-Nicaragua Scientific Drive, Nicaraguan Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado bids farewell to 80 Cuban doctors who completed a 3-year tour of duty in Nicaragua.

August 6 The National Union of Cuban Lawyers and the Association of Democratic Nicaraguan Jurists sign an agreement and a cooperation protocol for 1984-1990.

August 13-15 Minister of Culture Armando Hart visits Nicaragua. He discusses cultural cooperation with his counterpart Ernesto Cardenal.

August 14 Students from Africa and Nicaragua will enroll in four specialty polytechnical schools in September on the Isle of Youth that will provide training in agriculture, livestock, economics, and ceramics.

August 29 Union of Young Communists official Carlos Lage bids farewell to 133 Cuban last-year medical school students leaving for Nicaragua, GuineaBissau, and Ethiopia.

September 2 Raul Castro sends a message to Nicaraguan Defense Minister Ortega on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Sandinista People's Army telling it to rise up against US imperialism.

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September 4 Tegucigalpa press reports that 23 Cuban and Libyan mercenaries were killed at a military training base in Santa Clara in an attack by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force on 1 September.

Granma reports on the joint graduation of Cuban and Nicaraguan doctors held in Managua recently. Of the 404 graduates, 209 were Nicaraguans and 195 were Cubans.

September 9 UPI reports that at least four Cuban military advisers were killed in the 1 September air attack by Nicaraguan rebels on a military training camp at Santa Clara.

September 12 Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce is leading a Nicaraguan delegation that is visiting places of historical and socioeconomic interest in Santiago de Cuba.

October 1 Fidel Castro and President Sankara of Burkina issue a joint communique blaming Washington for the prevailing tense world situation and expressing solidarity with Nicaragua.

October 3 Foreign Minister Malmierca tells the UN General Assembly that everything is ready for a US military invasion of Nicaragua.

October 6 At the UN, the Nonaligned Movement warns of the imminent danger of a direct intervention by imperialistic forces against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other Latin American nations.

October 10 In Berlin, Vice President of the Council of State and Ministers Guillermo Garcia and East German leader Erich Honecker denounce US policy against Cuba and Nicaragua.

October 11 Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco meets in Panama with Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

October 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Panama with Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan junta, to discuss the current situation in the region.

October 25 Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera says that Cuba is ready to support the Contadora peace process, noting that "the document that is acceptable to Nicaragua is acceptable to Cuba."

November 6 Raul Castro greets Juan Almeida, Nicaraguan Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal, and Czechoslovakia's leader Strougal upon their return from India where they attended Gandhi's funeral.

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November 7 In an interview with Japan's KYODO news service, First Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera says that Cubans in Nicaragua will help the Central American country if it is attacked by the US.

 Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and Nicaraguan Education Minister Ernesto Cardenal say in Mexico that President Reagan's reelection poses a threat to peace in Central America.

November 9 Bridgetown press reports that Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Bolanos said that Cuba is willing to withdraw its troops from Angola and its military advisers from Nicaragua.

November 10 Fidel Castro sends a letter of congratulations to members of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Primary Teachers Contingent of Cubans serving in Nicaragua.

November 15 Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to Nicaraguan President-elect Daniel Ortega for his election by the Nicaraguan people as President.

December 16 Cuban exile leader Huber Matos says he has begun organizing a permanent Cuban exile detachment to fight alongside Nicaraguan rebels seeking the overthrow of the Sandinista Government.

Confidential

Nigeria

June 11 Cuba and Nigeria sign an economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement on fishing, sugar, and livestock.

September 11 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credentials of Peter Ochala Osuman, Ambassador from Nigeria to Cuba.

December 7 Vice President of the Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez explains aspects of Cuban educational dynamics to Olusegun Obasanjo, former chief of state of Nigeria.

December 8 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Havana with retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian chief of state to explain Cuba's development in agriculture and in other sectors.

December 10 Fidel Castro and former chief of state of Nigeria, retired General Olusegun Obasanjo met in Havana to discuss the international situation, particularly Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Confidential

Nonaligned Movement

January 26 Orlando Fundora, attending a meeting of information ministers of the nonaligned in Jakarta, says the US decision to withdraw from UNESCO is a demonstration of hegemony and arrogance.

February 15 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Indira Gandhi to discuss matters of interest to both countries and to the Nonaligned Movement.

May 8 Orlando Fundora, Central Committee member, arrives in Cairo heading a delegation that will participate in a meeting of nonaligned information and communications ministers.

May 16 Foreign Minister Malmierca and his Congolese counterpart Pierre Nze issue a joint communique in Brazzaville stating the need of the nonaligned to support the struggle of Namibia and South Africa.

May 22 Isidoro Malmierca and Algeria's Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi hold a second round of talks on international matters and the role being played by the Nonaligned Movement.

October 6 At the UN, the Nonaligned Movement warns of the imminent danger of a direct intervention by imperialistic forces against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other Latin American nations.

October 18 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Affo with whom he discussed the situation in Africa, the Nonaligned Movement, and bilateral relations.

October 31 Fidel Castro closes the 39th CEMA meeting. He reflects on the death of Indira Gandhi, saying that it is a great loss to India and to the Nonaligned Movement.

November 16 Fidel Castro sends a message to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the occasion of Gandhi's accession to the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement.

November 24 Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras discusses strengthening bilateral relations and exchanges viewpoints on the Nonaligned Movement with Indian Foreign Secretary Rasgotra in New Delhi.

November 24-27 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle arrives in Belgrade. He meets with Mitja Ribicic, member of the League of Communists, to discuss the Contadora Group and the Nonaligned Movement.

Confidential

Pakistan

February 15 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

March 29 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Mr. Amir Uzzaman who presented his credentials as Pakistan's ambassador to Cuba.

August 23 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle meets in Havana with Dr. Attiya Inayatullah, Pakistan's Minister of Health to discuss Cuba's public health sector and plans for increasing services.

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Palestine Liberation Organization

February 16 Fidel Castro discusses the situation in the Middle East and other matters of common interest with Yasir Arafat during a meeting in Moscow.

June 4 Jesus Montane receives a delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine headed by Mustafa Abu Ali to discuss the international situation, especially the Middle East.

October 23 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jesus Montane meet in Havana with Yasir Abd Radbu, Deputy Secretary General, and Mamduh Nawfal, Politburo member of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine.

November 15 Al-Fatah leader Abal Sagui, in Cuba at the invitation of the Central Committee, speaks on the situation of the Palestinian people and Cuba's solidarity towards the Palestinian people.

December 28 Yasir Arafat receives a message of support and congratulations from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee on the 20th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution.

Confidential**Panama**

April 9 Panama press reports that the Contadora Group asks the US and Cuba to "prove with deeds" as well as words that they support its attempt to bring a negotiated peace to Central America.

May 1 Madrid press reports that as a result of a request by Prime Minister Gonzalez, the Cuban Government has agreed to receive six members of the ETA terrorist group expelled from France to Panama.

July 18 Cubans waiting to leave their country for Panama in transit to the US complain about delays endured because of the Panamanian elections and US restrictions. More than 500 Cubans are holding Panamanian visas and airplane tickets. Some 700 Cubans have entered Panama each month in transit to the US, paying approximately \$3,000 for a Panamanian visa.

July 20 Director of Panama's National Institute of Sports Jack Cardose tells the press in Panama City that in the first semester of 1985, Cuba will send nine highly qualified trainers to Panama.

A delegation of the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party meets with members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution in Villa Clara to discuss CDR functioning and activities.

August 11 Minister of Culture Armando Hart visits the General Staff of the Panamanian National Defense Forces in Panama. Commander in Chief Manuel Noriega attends the meeting.

August 12 Minister of Culture Armando Hart and Diogenes Cedeno Cenci, Director of the Panamanian National Culture Institute, sign a document reaffirming ties of friendship.

Armando Hart meets with Panamanian President Jorge Illueca and Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega during his four day visit to Panama.

August 22 Granma reports that Cuba welcomes the decision to close the US-run School of the Americas in Panama, but cautions that classes in "murder and torture" could continue in other parts of Latin America.

September 11 The third Panamanian-Cuban cultural encounter concludes in Panama. The Cuban delegation, headed by Marta Arjona, director of cultural heritage met with intellectuals, newsmen, and students.

October 10 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez delivers a message from Fidel Castro to Panama's President Jorge Illueca and President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Carlos Rafael also meets with both leaders.

October 11 Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco meets in Panama with Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

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October 12

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Panama with the Polish delegation headed by Deputy Chairman Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Panama with Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan junta, to discuss the current situation in the region.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Panama with Alfonso Guerra, Deputy Prime Minister of Spain, to discuss the international situation, Central America, and bilateral relations.

In an interview with Prensa Latina in Panama, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says that his country will withdraw its military advisers from Nicaragua if the revised Contadora agreement is approved.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez attends the inauguration of Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta on 11 October. He arrives in Panama on 9 October.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also tells Prensa Latina that Colombia is part of a process on which "we are working." He discussed Central America with Colombia's President Betancur in Panama.

Confidential

Peru

January 24 Paris AFP reports that 14 Cubans who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana have been on a hunger strike since 16 December; Havana denies these reports.

February 25 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Lima Mayor and leader of Peru's United Left Alfonso Barrante; they discuss the most salient points of the Latin American political situation.

February 27 Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Lima's Mayor Alfonso Barrantes in Havana to discuss the current Latin American political situation and relations between the two capitals.

March 9 Madrid press reports that police broke into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to take two hunger strikers to the hospital. 15 Cubans, in the embassy since 1980, were transferred elsewhere.

Paris press reports that reliable sources from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana deny that Cuban police evacuated and later returned 15 Cuban refugees to the Peruvian Embassy.

April 3 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas arrives in Lima to attend the 10th ECLA ministerial meeting. He says the crisis affecting the region is mainly the result of inequalities imposed by the US.

April 6 At the 20th ECLA Conference in Lima, Ricardo Cabrizas says the basis of Latin America's socioeconomic crisis is found in the unequal international relationship imposed by capitalists.

July 29 Fidel Castro offers to grant amnesty to the Cuban asylees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana so that they can begin to negotiate their departure.

August 7 Two Cuban-origin antisocials, Alfredo Romero Laza and Emilio Garcia Alfonso, who left Cuba in 1980, are accused of robbing taxi drivers in Lima. About 300 antisocials have been living in San Luis park.

September 2 Peruvian President Belaunde Terry asserts that Cuban antisocials living in the San Luis District park in Lima will be evicted.

September 12 The eviction begins of antisocials who left Cuba in 1980 and who live in tents in Lima's San Luis District. Only a few families agree to be transferred to the town of Pachacamac.

September 28 Peruvian Air Force Lieutenant General Cesar Enrico Praeli and his delegation depart for Peru. During his visit to Cuba, Praeli was received at FAR headquarters by Raul Castro.

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October 11 Diplomatic sources inform AFP that 12 of the 15 persons living in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana have voluntarily left under guarantees made by the Cuban Government to return to normal life.

October 27 Daniel Estrada, Mayor of Cuzco, Peru, meets with Oscar Fernandez Mell, President of the National Assembly, to discuss exchanging experiences in cultural, agricultural, and tourism fields.

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Philippines

April 4 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Sime D. Hidalgo who presents his credentials accrediting him as Ambassador to the Philippines.

August 15 The Council of State designates Ana Maria Gonzalez Suarez as Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines.

October 4 Philippines President Marcos receives the credentials of Cuban Ambassador Ana Maria Gonzales-Suarez. Marcos says the Third World countries must develop closer cooperation to attain peace.

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Confidential**Poland**

January 26 Minister of Culture Armando Hart receives Polish Culture and Art Minister Kazimierz Zygułski in Havana to discuss culture, exchange views, and the possibility of further cooperation.

February 14 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane, and Roberto Veiga meet in Moscow with Polish leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jabłonki, and Jozef Czyrek.

February 16-20 A Polish Parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanislaw Gucwa visits Cuba. President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo and Gucwa hold official talks.

February 17 While speaking at the Casablanca shipyard, Polish official Stanislaw Gucwa says that Poland would sell Cuba machinery and technical equipment and assist with technical advice.

February 18 Foreign Minister Malmierca discusses the international situation and bilateral relations with Poland's parliamentary official Stanislaw Gucwa.

February 23 JUCEPLAN Vice President Jose Gonzalez is negotiating economic plans in Warsaw. He discusses Cuban-Polish cooperation during the coming 5-year period with his counterpart Manfred Gorywoda.

February 24 First Secretary of Poland's Communist Party Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski meets with Minister of Internal Affairs Ramiro Valdes Mendez in Poland.

March 1 Raul Castro receives the Commander of the Polish Navy Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn and a group of Polish officers.

April 9 A Polish delegation, including Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, arrives in Havana.

April 10 Candidate member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party Marian Orzechowski arrives in Santiago de Cuba to visit points of historical interest.

April 12 Politburo alternate member Jose Ramirez Cruz receives a Polish delegation headed by Marian Orzechowski. He talks on the development of the Cuban rural worker's position and ANAP.

May 22 Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera arrives in Warsaw and is greeted by his counterpart Lech Domeradzki; they discuss bilateral cooperation and sign a cooperation agreement for 1985-86.

May 31 Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Bolanos Suarez is received by Polish officials Jozef Czyrek and Stefan Olszowski. Bolanos discusses bilateral relations with his counterpart Jozef Wiejacz.

Confidential

June 29 Jesus Montane and Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's Chairman of the Council of National Defense discuss cooperation between the parties and the states during a meeting in Warsaw.

The first contingent of the Cuban Carlos Roloff youth brigade arrives in Warsaw as part of an exchange program of the two countries.

The Polish Carlos Roloff contingent arrives in Havana to observe the Cuban revolution's achievements over the last 25 years and to visit Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, and the Isle of Youth.

July 3 Polish Minister Jerzy Urban arrives in Cuba to visit various media agencies and places of historical and cultural interest.

July 10 Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca receives Jerzy Urban, government spokesman of the Polish People's Republic.

July 17 First Vice Minister of the FAR and President of the Cuban-Polish Friendship Association Senen Casas Regueiro welcomes his counterpart from Poland Division General Antoni Jasinski.

Poland's Vice Minister Jasinski tours the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy accompanied by Division General Senen Casas.

July 19 Politburo member Pedro Miret expresses certainty that Poland would build socialism and continue to go forward, during a ceremony in Havana marking the 40th anniversary of Poland's national day.

The presidents of the Cuban and Polish friendship associations, Division General Senen Casas and Division General Jasinski, meet in Havana to discuss matters of interest to the organizations.

July 21 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Antoni Jasinski attend a reception on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic.

July 31 Fidel and Raul Castro and Division General Senen Casas Regueiro meet with members of the second contingent of the Polish Carlos Roloff Brigade who have been visiting Cuba.

Member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Antoni Jasinski and his Cuban counterpart Senen Casas sign a friendship and cooperation agreement in Havana.

150 youths of Cuba's Carlos Roloff youth brigade arrive in Havana and are greeted by Carlos Lage, First Secretary of the Union of Young Communists. The youths traveled for 32 days throughout Poland.

August 28 Minister President of the Central Planning Board Humberto Perez arrives in Warsaw from Bulgaria to study the coordination of economic plans between Cuba and Poland for the next five years.

Confidential

Confidential

August 31 First Secretary of the Polish United Worker's Party Wojciech Jaruzelski receives Humberto Perez, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, to coordinate economic plans for 1986-1990.

Humberto Perez and Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of Poland's Planning Commission, sign a memorandum on coordinating the 1986-1990 economic plan.

September 3 First Secretary of the Union of Young Communists Carlos Lage meets in Warsaw with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretariat to discuss relations between the youth organizations.

September 15-17 Polish Foreign Minister Olszowski arrives in Havana and is greeted by Isidoro Malmierca. Vice Foreign Minister Bolanos accompanies Olszowski on his visits to historical sites.

September 17 Stefan Olszowski was presented to the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba at the Foreign Ministry. Isidoro Malmierca and Polish Ambassador to Cuba Stanislaw Jarzabek accompanied him to the event.

Isidoro Malmierca gives a dinner for Foreign Minister Olszowski. Olszowski stresses that Polish-Cuban relations have reached a very high level with close party and government contacts.

Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski in Cuba. They discuss the international situation and bilateral relations.

September 18 Polish Foreign Minister Olszowski and Foreign Minister Malmierca issue a communique in Havana condemning US aggression and supporting Nicaragua and the efforts of the Contadora group.

Stefan Olszowski decorates Vilma Espin, Division General Senen Casas, and other officials with the Order of Merit of the People's Republic of Poland, Knight Commander Grade.

Stefan Olszowski decorates Rene Rodriguez Cruz, Nivaldo Herrera, Eusebio Leal, and Mario Rodriguez with the Order of Merit of the People's Republic of Poland Gold Medal.

Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and Fidel Castro meet in Havana and exchange views on aspects of the international situation and matters of mutual interest.

September 19 A delegation of the assembly of the People's Government of Havana City Province, headed by Vice President Jose Ramon Perez Valdivia, arrives in Warsaw to meet local officials and tour centers.

September 20 Vietnam and Cuba sign a contract on cooperation and exchange of editorials in Havana. Contracts have also been signed with Bulgaria, Poland, and the Soviet Union, during the Havana 84 book fair.

October 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Panama with the Polish delegation headed by Deputy Chairman Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

October 15 Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo receives Guillermo Garica, PCC member, to discuss the sociopolitical and economic situation and Polish-Cuban cooperation.

October 17 Chairman of the Council of National Defense General Wojciech Jaruzelski receives Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia Frias to discuss Polish-Cuban cooperation.

October 18 Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski of Poland arrives in Cuba and is welcomed by Vice President of the Council of Ministers Diocles Torralba Gonzalez.

Guillermo Garcia Frias meets with the Chairman of the Council of State of Poland Henryk Jablonski to discuss cooperation and the current international situation.

October 19 Guillermo Garcia Frias departs Poland. During his visit, he attended a meeting of the organization of railroad cooperation in socialist countries.

October 23 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Poland's Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski in Havana to discuss bilateral relations and matters related to the socialist experience in Cuba and Poland.

October 25 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets in Havana with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Deputy Premier of Poland to discuss cooperation between their countries and the construction of socialism.

October 27 Fidel and Raul Castro meet with Polish Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski to discuss Cuba's internal problems and the situation in Latin America.

November 1 The final protocol of the 10th session of the Cuba-Poland intergovernment committee is signed by Vice Presidents of their respective Council of Ministers Diocles Torralba and Janusz Obodowski.

Minister of Transport Guillermo Garcia and Poland's Minister of Maritime Jerzy Korzonek sign a maritime navigation accord in Havana.

November 2 The 10th Cuba-Poland Intergovernment Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation meeting ends in Havana. Foreign Trade Ministers Cabriazas and Nestorowicz sign a trade protocol.

November 9 Cuba and Poland sign an agreement in Havana on sea transport.

December 10 Commander of the Polish Scout Union Ryszard Wosinski visits the Julito Diaz Pioneer Provincial Center in Jaruco Municipality, Havana Province.

December 31

Cuba's Ambassador to Poland Quintin Pino Machado denounces US aggression against Cuba and stresses the positive relations between Cuba and Poland, in an interview on Polish television.

Portugal

January 18 Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal arrives in Havana at the invitation of Fidel Castro.

Jesus Montane and Alvaro Cunhal meet in Havana.

Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle accompanies Alvaro Cunhal to the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana where Cunhal was briefed on the services rendered.

January 19 Fidel Castro presents the Playa Giron Order to Alvaro Cunhal, Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party; Jesus Montane summarizes Cunhal's exemplary revolutionary career.

January 20 Alvaro Cunhal speaks at a friendship and solidarity meeting at a Cuban steel factory in Havana saying Cuba represents an extraordinary example of courage, unity, and determination to fight.

January 20-22 Fidel Castro discusses the international situation, particularly the problems of Central America and the Caribbean with Alvaro Cunhal. Cunhal departs Cuba for Nicaragua on 22 January.

January 26 Politburo alternate member Montane greets Alvaro Cunhal upon his arrival from Nicaragua; Cunhal reaffirms Portugal's solidarity with Nicaragua.

January 27 Jesus Montane and Alvaro Cunhal discuss relations between the two countries; Armando Hart and Cunhal exchange views on cultural developments before his departure from Cuba.

February 24 UNITA announces in Lisbon that it has inflicted 200 dead on the Regular Army troops and Cuban expeditionary force support it. The report is not confirmed.

March 16 Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares says the Soviet Union and Cuba had decided on a "gradual disengagement" from Angola that will permit the eventual departure of Cuban troops.

April 10 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Mr. Constantino Riberio Vaz who presented his credentials as the new Portuguese ambassador to Cuba.

May 4 Fidel Castro sends a message to the International Conference on Nicaragua and for Peace in Central America being held in Lisbon; he condemns the US for its aggression in Central America.

May 16 The Council of State designates Armando Torres Santrayll Ambassador to Portugal.

June 21 President of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples Rene Rodriguez Cruz receives the Portuguese Ambassador to Cuba Constantino Riberio Vaz to discuss strengthening relations.

June 25 Lisbon Press reports that the Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola has taken over Kazage in eastern Angola and 17 Cuban troops were killed in that operation.

July 26 Lisbon press reports that UNITA claims to have killed 111 government troops and 500 Cubans and stormed three towns, Quincuso in Uige Province, Quingenge, and Cuma in Huambo Province.

August 8 Lisbon press reports that UNITA says its forces had killed 218 Angolan Government soldiers, 13 of its Cuban allies and two Soviet advisers in operations between 30 July and 7 August.

October 2 Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama tells reporters in Lisbon that he and Isidoro Malmierca met at the United Nations to discuss Latin America and troop withdrawal from Angola.

October 27 Lisbon press reports that the National Front for the Liberation of Angola issued a communique reporting that 10 Cubans, including officer Lt. Lopez, were killed near Nica in September.

Puerto Rico

March 2 Politburo alternate member Montane meets with Carlos Galliza, Secretary General of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, to discuss matters of mutual interest and the international situation.

August 24 Cuban Ambassador to the UN Raul Roa Kouri reiterates his country's solidarity for Puerto Rico's independence and denounces US militarization of that island during a speech before the UN.

A Puerto Rican Independence Party leader condemns US intentions of establishing the School of the Americas in Puerto Rico saying "it would transform Puerto Rico into a Pentagon training camp."

Romania

May 9 The Cuban Communist Party sends a message of congratulations to the Romanian Communist Party on the 63rd anniversary of their establishment.

June 2 Romanian Assembly leader Nicolae Giosan arrives in Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government. ANAP President Flavio Bravo and Vice President Lezcano welcome him.

June 5 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Romanian Assembly leader Nicolae Giosan to discuss expanding trade and closer cooperative, cultural, technical, scientific, and parliamentarian relations.

July 11 The sixth session of Romanian-Cuban Joint Commission on Economic, Technical, and Scientific Collaboration opens in Bucharest. Vice President of the Council of Ministers Esquivel attends.

July 13 Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu receives in Bucharest Antonio Esquivel Yedra, Vice President of the Cuban Council of Ministers to discuss expanding relations.

August 21 Politburo member Pedro Miret arrives in Bucharest heading a delegation invited to attend the festivities held on the 40th anniversary of Romania's revolution.

August 22 Vice President of the Council of Ministers Pedro Miret expresses greetings in Bucharest to the Secretary General of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu on the 40th anniversary of Romania's revolution.

 Pedro Miret discusses the sixth session of the Joint Intergovernmental Commission for CubanRomanian Economic Cooperation with Deputy Prime Minister Ioan Avram during a meeting in Bucharest.

August 23 Fidel Castro sends a message to Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania on the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation.

August 28 Pedro Miret concludes his visit to Bucharest. During his visit he met with President Nicolae Ceausescu and visited places of historical interest.

October 30 Fidel Castro and Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of Romania, discuss the increase of economic cooperation between the two countries and the need to expand technical cooperation.

November 17 Politburo member Sergio del Valle heads a group to Romania to attend the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party to begin on 19 November.

Sergio del Valle delivers a message to the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress reiterating the fraternal relations between the two organizations and stressing achievements of bilateral relations.

President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu receives Central Committee member Sergio del Valle who conveys a cordial message from Fidel Castro. Del Valle heads a delegation to the 13th RCP Congress.

November 25

Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

Rwanda

April 21

Cuba and Rwanda sign a cultural cooperation agreement to exchange teachers, students, and trainee researchers, technicians and, in particular, lecturers.

Sierra Leone

June 15 Granma announces that the Council of State has designated Laureano Cardoso Toledo as the new Cuban Ambassador to Sierra Leone.

July 17 Cuba's Ambassador to Sierra Leone Alfonso Herrera will end his tour of duty soon. He meets with President Siaka Stevens who praises Cuba's aid to African nations.

Confidential**South Africa**

March 2 Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas delivers a message from Fidel Castro to President Samora Machel. They discuss the political, military, and diplomatic situation in southern Africa.

May 16 Foreign Minister Malmierca and his Congolese counterpart Pierre Nze issue a joint communique in Brazzaville stating the need of the nonaligned to support the struggle of Namibia and South Africa.

June 14 Fidel Castro presents the Order of Playa Giron to Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress, who has been in a South African jail for 22 years.

June 18 Isidoro Malmierca discusses the situation in southern Africa with Alfred Nzo, Secretary General of the African National Congress during a meeting in Havana.

June 21 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization to discuss Cuba's efforts in production and defense.

 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO to discuss Cuba's efforts in production and defense and the current situation in southern Africa.

June 22 In a press conference in Havana, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma condemns the Reagan administration's attempts to link Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

June 25 Politburo members Juan Almeida and Jorge Risquet bid farewell to SWAPO leader Nujoma.

 Fidel Castro expresses Cuba's firm solidarity with the Namibian people to Sam Nujoma and they discuss the situation in southern Africa.

August 2 Johannesburg Domestic Service quotes a statement issued in Pretoria by the Department of Foreign Affairs that there are up to 31,000 Cubans—6,000 civilians, and 25,000 soldiers—in Angola.

August 9 The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples has exhorted the women of the world to manifest their solidarity with their South African sisters on the occasion of international day.

October 5 President Kaunda, in an interview with a Cuban journalist in Lusaka, says the conditions for revolution in South Africa are now ripe.

December 21 Secretary General of South Africa's Communist Party Moses Mahida arrives in Havana. He meets with Jesus Montane to discuss South Africa.

Spain

January 5 Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran arrives in Havana and is greeted at Jose Marti Airport by Foreign Minister Malmierca.

Fidel Castro states in an interview on Spanish television that "the further removed Spain is from the military blocs, the better its relations with Latin America and the Third World will be."

January 6 Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran meets with Fidel Castro; they discuss Central America. Moran says Cuba will play a decisive role toward the end of the peace process, but not now.

Following his meeting with Fidel Castro, Moran says that Cuba is willing to withdraw its military advisers from Nicaragua if the process toward peace is established.

Isidoro Malmierca and Fernando Moran discuss international issues and bilateral relations. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez decorates Moran with the Carlos Manuel de Cepedes Order.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart and Fernando Moran sign the protocol of the first meeting of the Joint Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation for Cuban-Spanish Cooperation.

January 7 A usually reliable Spanish source tells Havana AFP that after Moran's visit to Cuba, Spain, under an agreement with Fidel Castro, will try to play an active role as mediator in Central America.

January 16 Madrid press reports that Cuba currently has more than 100 intelligence agents operating in Spain assigned to Directorate General Intelligence Service and to the Cuban "G-2."

January 26 Cuba and Spain sign three agreements on cooperation during the first meeting of the Cuba-Spain Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

February 3 Jose Ramon Fernandez meets in Caracas with Argentine President Alfonsin, French Interior Minister Defferre, Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, and Ecuador's presidential candidate Rodrigo Borja.

February 16 Fidel Castro and Nicaraguan Junta coordinator Daniel Ortega arrive in Madrid, where they are greeted by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and attend a working lunch at Gonzalez's residence.

Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega depart Spain. In a press conference at the airport, Castro declares that the Contadora group "has been and continues to be a hope for peace" in Central America.

Confidential

March 9 Madrid press reports that police broke into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana to take two hunger strikers to the hospital. 15 Cubans, in the embassy since 1980, were transferred elsewhere.

March 13 Madrid press reports that Cuban authorities say that it is necessary to refine 46 million arrobas of sugarcane daily in order to overcome production delays.

March 16 Foreign Minister Malmierca makes a technical stopover at Madrid's Barajas Airport and meets with his Spanish counterpart Fernando Moran to discuss Cuba accepting ETA members deported from France.

March 25 In an interview in La Vanguardia Foreign Minister Fernando Moran says that Spain does not have "to hide" its ties with Cuba.

April 10 Politburo alternate member Montane receives Jose Gonzalez Jerez, member of Spain's Communist Party Executive Committee to discuss the current situation and development of ties between the parties.

April 24 Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran denies in parliament that the Spanish Government is conducting negotiations with Cuba to obtain asylum for ETA terrorists.

May 1 Madrid press reports that as a result of a request by Prime Minister Gonzalez, the Cuban Government has agreed to receive six members of the ETA terrorist group expelled from France to Panama.

May 20 Transportation Minister Guillermo Garcia Frias visits Spain to discuss the possibility of a bilateral agreement for the construction and sale of Spanish ships to Cuba.

May 21 Lisbon press reports that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola announced that it killed 411 soldiers, including 45 Cubans, on 7 April.

May 22 Guillermo Garcia meets with Spanish Transportation Minister Enrique Baron and tours factories and port installations.

May 25 Guillermo Garcia Frias discusses bilateral cooperation in transportation and Spanish aid in personnel formation and training with Industry and Energy Minister Carlos Solchaga.

May 30 Guillermo Garcia Frias visits the port of Barcelona to meet with officers and crewmembers of the Cuban ships undergoing repair there.

June 1 Vice Ministers Manuel Estefania Seoane of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Daniel Solana Pinera of the Ministry of the Food Industry sign an agreement with Spain to continue tobacco trade.

June 21 The Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks and the Cuban People's Savings Bank sign a cooperation agreement in Havana.

June 22 Before departing Cuba, President of the Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks Jose Sanchos Draunda says he is confident that Cuba and Spain will continue mutual cooperation in savings.

June 25 Politburo alternate member Roberto Veiga addresses delegates to the third Spanish Workers Commissions in Madrid.

July 31 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Luis Velasco Rami, Spanish Secretary of Trade to discuss increasing bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

August 2 Spain's Secretary of State for Commerce Luis Velasco Rami and Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas sign a protocol to develop lines of credit and increase mutual trade.

Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with Spain's Secretary of State for Commerce Luis Velasco Rami who is attending the Spanish-Cuban Joint Intergovernmental Committee meetings.

September 13 Spanish Deputy Foreign Minister Puente arrives in Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

September 21 Isidoro Malmierca and Spain's Deputy Foreign Minister Puente discuss international issues and the status of Spanish-Cuban relations during a meeting in Havana.

An accord for refinancing Cuba's foreign debt is signed in Madrid between the Cuban Government and Spain's Company of Credit Insurance. Both sides support increasing economic and trade relations.

October 12 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets in Panama with Alfonso Guerra, Deputy Prime Minister of Spain, to discuss the international situation, Central America, and bilateral relations.

October 27 Madrid press reports that Cuba has filed suit with the Supreme Tribunal of Grenada to obtain the return of some of the equipment it had on the island when the US invaded on 25 October 1983.

November 15 Spain's Minister of Transportation, Tourism, and Communications Enrique Baron arrives in Havana. Spanish experts are currently studying Cuba's railway system to improve their own system.

November 16 Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia Frias receives his Spanish counterpart Enrique Baron to discuss matters of mutual interest.

November 19 Guillermo Garcia, Pedro Guelmes, Jose Luis Padron, and Spain's Minister of Transportation Enrique Baron sign three protocols in the fields of transportation, communications, and tourism.

Confidential

November 20

Spain's Minister of Transportation, Tourism, and Communications Enrique Baron departs Cuba. During his visit he met with Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and other Cuban officials.

Sri Lanka

January 4 Granma announces that the Council of State has designated Olga Chamero Trias as Ambassador to Sri Lanka.

April 19 The Council of State designates Olga Chamero Trias as Cuba's Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. She will reside in Sri Lanka where she already holds the post of ambassador.

Confidential

Sweden

February 15 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme.

February 23 Central Committee member Flavio Bravo receives Anita Gradin, Sweden's Immigration Minister to discuss common views on the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence and against the arms race.

May 28 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Sweden. He says Cuba is ready to contribute toward finding a political solution to Central America's problems and blames the US for aggression in this area.
During a dinner hosted by Sweden's Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, Malmierca talked on the seriousness of the present international situation and the necessity for fighting for peace.

May 29 Isidoro Malmierca and Lennart Bodstrom discuss the situation in Central America and South Africa and bilateral relations during a meeting in Stockholm.
Isidoro Malmierca and Olof Palme discuss the international situation, particularly Central America and South Africa, and the US placement of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

May 30 At a press conference in Sweden, Malmierca tells journalists that he doesn't know the exact number of Cuban troops in Angola and he condemns military and economic aggression against Nicaragua.
Stockholm press reports that in Malmierca's talks with Palme and Bodstrom, Sweden is expected to provide Nicaragua technical assistance in carrying out the election in the fall.

July 6 President of the Provincial Assembly Oscar Fernandez Mell visits major organizational centers and principal public services during his visit to Sweden.

October 15 Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez arrives in Sweden from Finland, at the invitation of Swedish Minister of Education Lena Hjelm-Wallen.

Confidential

Switzerland

January 24 Cuba and Switzerland sign in Havana the protocol that extends to 31 December the existing trade agreement between the two countries.

February 3 The Council of State appoints Carlos Lechuga as Cuba's ambassador to the UN European headquarters in Switzerland.

February 10 Cuba, Switzerland, and Austria sign a commercial agreement where Cuba will acquire several pieces of technological equipment for the Felton Thermoelectrical Plant to be built in Holguin.

June 18 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas attends the UN Sugar Conference in Geneva.

September 28 Jorge Lezcano attends the 72nd interparliamentary conference in Geneva. He says the harsh effect on the economies of the capitalistic world continues to affect the underdeveloped nations.

October 3 Vice President of the National Assembly Jorge Lezcano returns from Geneva. He says one of the successes of the 72nd Interparliamentary Conference was the resolution on Central America.

October 17 Granma announces that Jose Lopez Sanchez has been appointed as Ambassador to Switzerland.

October 23 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives the credential of Peter Hollenweger as the new Swiss Ambassador to Cuba.

Confidential

Confidential

Syria

February 18

Granma announces that the Council of State has designated Jacinto Vazquez de la Garza as Ambassador to Syria.

Confidential**Tanzania**

February 22 Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Oscar Oramas arrives in Dar es Salaam; Tanzania and Cuba call for immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Oscar Oramas and Tanzania's Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim discuss the latest developments in southern Africa with reference to Namibia and recent developments in Central America.

March 10 Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, and members accompanying him, visit several production centers in Havana Province; they are interested in sugar production.

March 13 Juan Almeida, Jorge Lezcano, and Rene Rodriguez meet with Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the Tanzanian Parliament. Mkwawa visits a school for Namibian students and the historic section of Havana.

March 15 Politburo alternate member Montane meets with Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of Tanzania, in Havana.

May 22 Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrives in Dar es Salaam and delivers a message of solidarity and friendship from Fidel Castro to President Nyerere.

May 24 Isidoro Malmierca and Julius Nyerere discuss the international situation, including the liberation of southern Africa, the Nonaligned Movement, and events in Latin America.

Foreign Minister Malmierca meets with his Tanzanian counterpart Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa.

May 28 Foreign Minister Malmierca signs a joint communique with Tanzania rejecting any efforts to link Namibia's independence to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and support liberation movements.

October 11 Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado receives the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Moses Nahuye; they visit industrial installations and historical sites.

November 16 Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere states that the OAU summit has unanimously rejected the idea of linking Namibia's independence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

November 19 In a press interview in Dar es Salaam, President Julius Nyerere rejects linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola with Namibian independence.

Confidential

Confidential

Togo

May 26 Fidel Castro sends a congratulatory message on the 21st anniversary of Africa Day to Gnassingbe Eyadema to Togo.

Confidential

Trinidad and Tobago

November 13

The Chairman of the Tobago House of Assembly is calling on police to investigate a news report that a Cuban vessel had docked on the island and unloaded a shipment of weapons.

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Tunisia

May 11 **The Council of State designates Anais Callado Albejales Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia.**

United Kingdom

March 26 The first meeting of the Anglo-Cuban Trade Council begins in Havana. Hughes Dyke leads the British delegation and Jorge Lezcano heads the Cuban delegation.

March 28 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Lord Taylor of Gryfe, chairman of the Morgan Greffel (Scotland Ltd.) Bank and member of the British delegation to the Anglo-Cuban Trade Committee.

March 29 Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Amadeo Blanco discusses the need to improve bilateral trade with UK Minister of Trade Paul Channon during a meeting in London.

April 6 Vice Foreign Trade Minister Amadeo Blanco states in London that the meeting of sugar exporter-importer countries examined aspects of the regulating system of the next sugar agreement.

June 5 Granma denies foreign press reports that Cuba was behind a planned auction in London in July of the diaries of Che Guevara. The Cuban newspaper condemned the sale as an affront to Latin America.

June 15 Vice Foreign Minister Bolanos ends his visit to England. He met with officials of the British Foreign Ministry and representatives of both houses of Parliament, the House of Lords, and Commons.

July 3 Alleged Cuban spies Luis Garcia and Antonio Sanchez, jailed in Britain in 1982, appeal their conviction saying they are Salvadoran rebels. Prosecutors say they belong to Cuban intelligence.

September 26 Fidel Castro and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meet in Havana with former British Prime Minister Heath to discuss international problems, especially Central America and the Caribbean.

 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Edward Heath also discuss scientific and technical advances in the development process in Cuba and public health.

 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Edward Heath discuss world economic matters and international events during Heath's second visit to Cuba.

October 14 Socialist International President Willy Brandt is welcomed by Fidel Castro, Jesus Montane, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez upon his arrival in Havana.

October 15 Fidel Castro accompanies Willy Brandt on a tour of Havana and they attend the inaugural ceremony of the 28th amateur baseball championship.

Confidential

October 16

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Willy Brandt.

Fidel Castro escorts Willy Brandt to the airport. Brandt's visit is part of the efforts the Socialist International is making toward seeking peace in Central America in support of Contadora.

Willy Brandt and Fidel Castro agree on the need to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis, the importance to end the arms race, and both strongly emphasize international cooperation.

Fidel Castro and Willy Brandt discuss various matters pertinent to the international situation, especially Central America, southern Africa, and economic relations and cooperation.

Confidential**United States**

January 1 The 25th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution is celebrated in Santiago. Fidel Castro strongly criticizes the US, calling President Reagan, warlike, adventurous, and irresponsible.

January 3 In an interview with UPI, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says the regime will work toward a negotiated settlement in Central America, and warns against US military intervention.

In his interview with UPI, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also says that unlike the invasion of Grenada, the US would find itself in a prolonged war if it sent troops to Central America.

Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the French Communist Party issue a communique in Havana condemning the US and asking the people of the world to support Nicaragua.

January 4 A delegation of writers and artists from the black movement in the US arrive in Cuba. They discuss cultural matters with Luis Pavon Tamayo, Director of International Relations.

January 5 A senior US administration official says Cuba had jammed Voice of America broadcasts from 28 Dec. to 2 January, to prevent US comments from reaching the Cubans during anniversary celebrations.

President Reagan sends New Year's greetings to the Cuban people in a radio speech over the Voice of America charging Fidel Castro of betraying the principles of his 1959 Revolution.

January 6 Havana television official Roberto Agudo says President Reagan's broadcast over Voice of America was "a virulent, as well as false, absurd, and deceitful attack" on the Cuban people.

Cuba's Ambassador to Guyana Lazaro Cabezas tells a rally in Georgetown that despite imperialist aggression, Cuba has been able to make remarkable strides in health, education, culture, and sports.

Prensa Latina, monitored in Mexico City, reports that President Reagan used "lies" and the "arguments of a desperate man" in an address broadcast to the Cuban people over Voice of America.

January 11 In an interview granted to the Medellin newspaper El Mundo, Fidel Castro says the US invasion of Grenada benefited Cuba. "Not even Reagan knows the good he has done us," Fidel said.

January 13 Quito press reports that Carlos Rafael Rodriguez called the Kissinger Commission report on Central America an election-year ploy by President Reagan to deceive the American voter.

Confidential

Confidential

January 26 Orlando Fundora, attending a meeting of information ministers of the nonaligned in Jakarta, says the US decision to withdraw from UNESCO is a demonstration of hegemony and arrogance.

January 27 A special broadcast of the Voice of America directed to the Cuban people and attacking Cuba as a "closed society" is heard clearly in Havana on the medium-wave, regular broadcast channel.

Todor Zhivkov and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez blame US imperialism for the straining of the tension in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and other regions in the world during their talks in Sofia.

January 30 Cuba's exiting Ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Munio, says the Cuban Government has not sent soldiers to Central America and that Cuba is ready to resume relations with the United States.

January 31 Vice President of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television Orestes Gispert charges in Jakarta that the US intends to create a radio station to air hostile propaganda against other countries.

February 1 In an interview for the "Around the World" weekly of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says that no army of the US will ever be able to dominate Cuba.

February 4 Aguirre del Cristo and Tomas Travnicek discuss the tasks of the World Peace Movement and the current international tension created by the nuclear missiles deployed by the US in Europe.

February 6 Granma attacks President Reagan declaring, he is "the first US President since Truman and the cold war that has failed to arrive at an agreement on disarmament with the Soviets."

February 9 Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides over the opening of World Youth and Students' Festival in Havana. A rally of solidarity with Central America and against US intervention is held.

February 10 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the US military presence in South Korea and the pro-imperialist policy of the South Korean government.

February 11 According to a State Department report on Human Rights, the Cuban Government is executing people for reproducing religious tracts, organizing trade unions, and painting anti-government slogans.

February 18 Fidel Castro tells Newsweek there will be no dialogue between Cuba and the US as long as the US insists that the Central American situation is caused by Cuba's relationship with the USSR.

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February 21 The Administrator of the US Drug Enforcement Agency says the Cuban Government is helping some smugglers move drugs into the US, but the effect is minimal.

 Politburo member Juan Almeida warns the US that a policy of blackmail and aggression is not the way to seek peace in Central America during a speech in Nicaragua.

February 22 Three men identified as members of an anti-Castro terrorist group, Omega 7, plead guilty in a US court to a series of bombings since 1976 and agree to cooperate with federal prosecutors.

February 23 Cuban exile Huber Matos predicts that Havana's defeat in Grenada is the beginning of a series of foreign policy losses that will presage Fidel Castro's eventual downfall.

March 5 A group of 26 East German runners arrive in Havana to train at the Pedro Marrero Stadium for the Olympics in Los Angeles.

March 8 Danilo Aguirre, Secretary General of the Latin American Federation of Journalists (FLAP), while in Cuba, says that FLAP is in agreement with any measure Cuba might take to counteract Radio Marti.

March 14 In an interview, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says that Cuba will respond with powerful counterbroadcasts when the US begins beaming anti-Castro messages to Havana over Radio Marti.

 The US State Department estimates Cuba has 7,000 to 10,000 personnel in Nicaragua, 2,500 to 3,500 military and security advisers and 4,500 to 6,500 Cuban civilians.

March 16 The Cuban Government releases a declaration expressing total support of Daniel Ortega's denunciation of increased US aggression in Central America.

March 17 A communique in Granma accuses the US of using its ally, Honduras, to mine Nicaraguan ports.

March 20 A US Coast Guard spokesman reports that two US sailboats with 19 people aboard, taking part in a race from Montego Bay, Jamaica, to Miami were detained by Cuban gunboats.

March 21 The US Coast Guard office in Miami confirms that crewmen aboard two American sailboats that were detained after straying into Cuban waters during a yacht race were released by Cuban authorities.

March 26 During the anniversary meeting, Abrahantes also says "These past 25 years have not been easy because not for one minute has the Yankee enemy ceased in its efforts to destroy us."

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March 27 Piedmont Airlines Flight 451 from Charleston, South Carolina, to Miami is hijacked to Cuba by a man demanding \$500,000.
The hijacker of the Piedmont aircraft surrenders to Cuban authorities; no money demands are met.

March 28 Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca and Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo denounce Niamey and US imperialism in Nicaragua and El Salvador and support the Contadora Group.

March 29 Delta Airlines Flight 357 from New Orleans to Dallas is hijacked to Cuba by a man with a Spanish accent, who is taken away by Cuban authorities; the aircraft returns to Dallas.
Fidel Castro, in a French TV interview, says the US is involved directly and indirectly in El Salvador and that the Salvadoran revolutionary movement will overcome militarily.

April 1 Cuba's UNCTAD delegate Carlos Lechuga denounces US aggression in Central America and the Caribbean, alleging this precludes successful economic negotiations.
In his interview with Ted Szulc of Parade Magazine, Fidel Castro says he did not hold President Kennedy responsible for the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion.
In an interview in Parade Magazine, Fidel Castro says that within moments of the death of John F. Kennedy, he received a private note from Kennedy suggesting the nations establish a dialogue.

April 3 Foreign Minister Malmierca ends his working visit to France by telling journalists there is a need to check the US military escalation in Central America.
Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas arrives in Lima to attend the 10th ECLA ministerial meeting. He says the crisis affecting the region is mainly the result of inequalities imposed by the US.

April 4 Cuba's Ambassador to the UN Raul Roa Kouri asks the UN Security Council to condemn the escalating aggression against Nicaragua and that the US demonstrate authentic support to the Contadora Group.

April 6 During an interview with French TV, Fidel Castro condemns the mining of Nicaraguan ports and charges the US Government responsible for these actions.

April 8 At the UN Security Council meeting Raul Roa issues a warning to be alert to the CIA covert actions against Nicaragua.

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April 9 Senior Pentagon officials say the Soviet helicopter carrier Leningrad is conducting operations with a Cuban frigate in the Gulf of Mexico and approached within 100 miles of the US coast.

Panama press reports that the Contadora Group asks the US and Cuba to "prove with deeds" as well as words that they support its attempt to bring a negotiated peace to Central America.

April 16 Division General Raul Menendez Tomassevich condemns US policy in Central America during a speech commemorating the 23rd anniversary of the Bay of Pigs.

April 17 In a news conference, Isidoro Malmierca says the US is using Honduras as a military base for new attacks against Nicaragua and Cuba would be powerless to help Central America if the US invaded.

April 24 After meeting with Venezuelan President Lusinchi, US Special Envoy Shlauderman rejects broadening of the Contadora peace process to bring in Cuba.

In a speech before the UN Conference on Disarmament, Cuban representative Carlos Lechuga blames the US for the serious world situation.

April 25 Granma accuses the US and its South African allies of responsibility for last week's bomb explosion in Huambo.

The article in Granma on the car-bombing in Angola says the "paws of the Central Intelligence Agency" and the "ominous footprints of its agents are printed all over this brutal terrorist act."

April 26 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez condemns the bomb attack in Huambo and says it was carried out by agents in the service of Yankee imperialism and South African racists.

April 27 The Cuban Embassy in Tokyo issues entry visas to a South Korean broadcasting crew to cover the South Korean women's basketball team that will compete in Los Angeles and Havana.

May 1 Rual Castro and Vilma Espin preside over May Day ceremonies in Guantanamo Province where the people condemn the bombing at Huambo and US military maneuvers in Central America and Guantanamo Bay.

May 2 Havana Reuters reports that the Cuban Government officially accuses the US of increasing its arsenal of chemical weapons in an attempt to obtain military supremacy over the socialist bloc.

May 3 Delegations of workers invited to the May Day celebrations attend a solidarity meeting in Havana demanding an immediate end to US imperialist intervention in El Salvador.

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May 4 Havana press announces that due to imperialism's blockade and the Cuban people's habit of not saving, Cuba has been forced to adopt austerity measures in almost all economic areas.

Fidel Castro sends a message to the International Conference on Nicaragua and for Peace in Central America being held in Lisbon; he condemns the US for its aggression in Central America.

May 9 During a meeting with Vietnamese heroine Ta Thi Kieu, Jesus Montane says that President Reagan's recent China visit has increased the threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

May 10 New York Times reports that diplomats in Cuba say that Robert L. Vesco, the fugitive American financier, has been living a reclusive life in Cuba for more than a year.

In a statement to journalists in Cali, Ricardo Alarcon accuses President Reagan of being "an aggressor who has put the world on the verge of war."

May 11 Jose Ramon Fernandez says Cuba is seriously concerned over the atmosphere of hostility in Los Angeles and the lack of guarantees of security of sportsmen from socialist countries.

Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez says the Cuban Government has not decided whether Cuba will join the coming Los Angeles Olympic Games.

May 13 In an interview with El Dia, Mexico, in Havana, Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon says the US is the main reason for the ills affecting Central America.

May 16 Fidel Castro attended the women's basketball final in which China managed to qualify for the Los Angeles Olympic Games by beating Cuba 73-65.

May 19 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Algiers on a four-day official visit. In a press statement, he discusses the situation in Latin America and condemns US aggression in that area.

May 21 Cuban track and field athletes tell Radio Havana that the decisions made by the Olympic Committee of the USSR and other Socialist nations not to attend the Los Angeles Olympics are justifiable.

May 23 The Cuban Olympic Committee in Havana reports that Cuban athletes will not participate at the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles, but Cuban judges will attend.

May 28 Foreign Minister Malmierca arrives in Sweden. He says Cuba is ready to contribute toward finding a political solution to Central America's problems and blames the US for aggression in this area.

May 29 Granma blames the US for its contempt for Grenada and its hatred of Maurice Bishop, "against whose government it unleashed a continuous policy of hostility."

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May 30 Havana International Service accuses the CIA of biological warfare against Cuba.

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph condemns the stepped-up arms and interference policy of the US during a meeting with Justice Minister Juan Escalona Reguera in Berlin.

At a UN subcommittee meeting, Cuban delegate Eumelio Caballero expresses his concern over the situation in Samoa and his doubts over the US wish to fulfill its commitments with the community.

June 5 The Foreign Ministry confirms that Fidel Castro has invited presidential candidate Jesse Jackson to visit Cuba.

At a ceremony for party founders, Jesus Montane says that strongly united, Cuba has been able to carry on victoriously the historic battle of confronting Yankee imperialism these last 25 years.

The Foreign Ministry confirms that Fidel Castro has invited US Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson to visit Cuba.

June 7 Minister of Culture Armando Hart meets with youths from Araito Magazine and the Cuban Culture Circle from the US. He says Cuba knows how to respond to Radio Martí.

June 8 In a press conference in Havana, Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, President of the Cuban Olympic Committee says that Cuba's decision not to participate in Olympic Games in Los Angeles is irreversible.

Minister of Education and Sports Jose Ramon Fernandez and Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, head of the Cuban Olympic Committee greet Peter Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Committee.

Fidel Castro reiterates that Cuba will not attend the Los Angeles Olympic Games, but promises not to pressure other countries to join the boycott.

June 11 A Manhattan federal judge sentenced an allegedly key member of the anti-Castro group Omega Seven to four months in jail for refusing to testify before a grand jury.

June 20 Minister of Culture Armando Hart meets with representatives of the national committees of the Conference of Intellectuals stressing the need for strengthening unity against US aggression.

June 22 In a press conference in Havana, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma condemns the Reagan administration's attempts to link Namibia's independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

June 24 Prensa Latina reports that Cuba's militia begins the first of a series of weekly training exercises to prepare for "possible direct aggression" by the US.

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June 25 Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson arrives in Havana and is greeted by Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart, Flavio Bravo, and Jose Ramon Fernandez at Jose Marti Airport.

Before a large group of journalists, Fidel Castro says he invited Jesse Jackson to Cuba as a gesture of friendship toward the US.

Fidel Castro, Armando Hart, and Flavio Bravo accompany Jesse Jackson to an evening of cultural performances by noted Cuban artists and groups.

June 26 During a meeting with Jesse Jackson, Fidel Castro agrees to release 22 American prisoners and an accused CIA agent, Andres Vargas Gomez, but not those in jail for hijackings.

In a press conference, Fidel Castro expresses willingness to reestablish relations with the US, but only if Washington stops its policy of "domination and force."

During the Jesse Jackson visit, Fidel Castro agrees to begin talks with the US on immigration in the near future rather than wait until after the US elections in November.

During his visit to Cuba, Jesse Jackson visits a museum, a hospital, and the US Interests Section.

In a news conference held by Fidel Castro and Jesse Jackson, Fidel denies Cuba has a military presence in Central America.

In Havana, Jesse Jackson says he gets the impression that Fidel Castro is genuinely interested in improving relations with the US and suggests that Reagan and Fidel visit each other's countries.

During the Fidel Castro/Jesse Jackson news conference, Fidel expresses a willingness to discuss the presence of Cuban troops in Africa.

June 27 Fidel Castro agrees to free 26 Cubans held for political crimes in response to pleas from Jesse Jackson.

Fidel Castro and Jesse Jackson attend a religious ceremony dedicated to the memory of US civil rights leader Martin Luther King. Fidel says Jackson is the bravest US politician he has met.

Visiting the University of Havana with Fidel Castro, Jesse Jackson speaks of the "Dream of Today's Youth," paraphrasing in part the speech given 20 years ago by the late Martin Luther King.

Jesse Jackson leaves for Nicaragua after a 46-hour visit to Cuba.

Jesse Jackson visits US prisoners at the Combinado del Este prison to tell them they would be returned to the US.

Fidel Castro and Jesse Jackson tour the Isle of Youth.

June 28 US officials say the Reagan Administration has turned down Fidel Castro's offer for normalized relations until Cuba gives clear evidence it will stop exporting its revolution.

Jesse Jackson returns to Cuba from Nicaragua to pick up political prisoners, including Vargas Gomez, and returns to the US.

US Administrative officials say the Reagan administration has welcomed the release of 22 Americans held in Cuban jails.

June 29 Fidel Castro characterizes as positive the visit made to Cuba by Jesse Jackson and criticizes those trying to discredit the contact made between Cuba and the US.

The Reagan Administration dismissed Fidel Castro's motives for freeing prisoners as merely easing the burden "of the care and feeding of 48 people."

Jesse Jackson says the Reagan Administration is offering to begin talks with Cuba in July on the possible return of undesirable persons who came to the US in the 1980 Mariel boatlift.

July 1 In a TV interview Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson says that Fidel Castro wants to remove Cuban troops from Angola.

July 3 Radio Havana blasts President Reagan for refusing to meet with Jesse Jackson, saying Reagan wants to control the Caribbean "with fists and gunfire" and is "a gunman retired from a Hollywood set."

July 8 During workers' day celebrations in Pinar del Rio Province, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says Cuba does not want war, but if the US Government dares to attack, it will find a nation ready to win or die.

July 10 The Cuban Foreign Ministry categorically denies that it has received 10 Soviet MIGs for Nicaragua, as reported in the US press.

July 12 Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon heads the Cuba delegation to talks with the US in New York on the return to Cuba of about 1,000 undesirable refugees and other immigration issues.

July 14 The Department of State and the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations confirm that talks were held on 12-13 July in New York in immigration issues.

July 15 Havana press reports that Cuba will accept the return of "undesirable" Cuban refugees only if Washington agrees to issue visas to thousands of Cubans wanting to emigrate.

July 18 In an anniversary message, Fidel Castro praises Nicaragua and accuses the US of "rapidly preparing the conditions for direct military intervention in Central America."

 Cubans waiting to leave their country for Panama in transit to the US complain about delays endured because of the Panamanian elections and US restrictions.

 More than 500 Cubans are holding Panamanian visas and airplane tickets. Some 700 Cubans have entered Panama each month in transit to the US, paying approximately \$3,000 for a Panamanian visa.

July 20 Iran's Ambassador in Havana, Mostafa Mokhlesi and Isidoro Malmierca discuss strengthening bilateral relations and Malmierca denounces US imperialist's plots in the Persian Gulf during a meeting.

July 22 In statements to El Dia, Isidoro Malmierca says that Cuba is willing to contribute to a negotiated political solution to the Central American crisis and denounces US intervention in that area.

 In El Dia, Malmierca says the future of relations between Havana and Washington "will be determined by the fact that we are on the same continent and there is no other alternative but to seek peace."

Jul 23–Aug 1 The Ninth Latin American and Caribbean Journalists Seminar is held in Havana. Malmierca says the most important tasks are to make efforts to avoid war and the US intervention in Central America.

July 25 At a forum sponsored by the White House, Juanita Castro denounces her brother Fidel Castro as a liar and a traitor for breaking his promise to restore democracy to Cuba.

July 26 In his 26th July speech Fidel Castro called President Reagan "the most brutal and most sinister" US President since the Communists took power in Cuba in 1959.

July 27 The Department of State rules out comprehensive talks with Cuba until Havana demonstrates a willingness to make fundamental changes in its foreign policy, according to Deputy Spokesman Romberg.

July 29 Juventud Rebelde reports that opening ceremonies for the Los Angeles Olympics bored the 90,000 spectators.

July 31 A US State Department spokesman says the US and Cuba have resumed talks in New York City to discuss problems of mutual interest.

August 1 The Foreign Ministry confirms that Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon is in New York City to discuss immigration problems with US officials.

August 2 The Reagan Administration says that a second round of US-Cuba migration talks ended without agreement but that it expected more discussion.

August 7 Prensa Latina reports that Cuba is using 18,000 workers and 3,000 machines to fortify defenses against possible US attacks. 15 percent of Cuba's concrete is being used to build bunkers.

August 10 Minister of Higher Education Fernando Vecino Alegret says in Mexico that after 25 years of living under the US threat, Cuba is ready to repel an attack by the US in defense of the revolution.

Alegret reiterates that his government is ready to negotiate peace with the US and he says he supports the Contadora Group's position because he wants peace in Central America.

August 14 Havana television reports that the US Senate has approved the appointment of Jorge Mas Conosa, believed to be one of the leaders of Alpha-66, as president of the anti-Cuban Radio Marti.

August 15 During the FAO's 18th regional conference in Buenos Aires, Hector Rodriguez Llompart says the US administration's policies conspire against the peoples right to sufficient food.

August 17 Health Minister Sergio del Valle presides over a ceremony commemorating the 1954 medical school graduating class. A graduating physician says Cuba should continue the struggle against imperialism.

August 20 Prensa Latina says Cuba mobilized thousands of its citizens in a civil defense drill over the weekend in anticipation of a possible US invasion led by a "massive air attack."

August 22 Granma reports that Cuba welcomes the decision to close the US-run School of the Americas in Panama, but cautions that classes in "murder and torture" could continue in other parts of Latin America.

August 24 Cuban Ambassador to the UN Raul Roa Kouri reiterates his country's solidarity for Puerto Rico's independence and denounces US militarization of that island during a speech before the UN.

A Puerto Rican Independence Party leader condemns US intentions of establishing the School of the Americas in Puerto Rico saying "it would transform Puerto Rico into a Pentagon training camp."

August 30 President Reagan, considering an increase in travel restrictions, orders an investigation into trips by journalists and professionals to Cuba.

August 31 A seminar on the US elections and Washington's policy toward Latin America opens at the Havana Convention Palace with Latin American and US researchers participating.

At the International Conference on Solidarity with the Libyan Revolution in Tripoli, Jorge Lezcano says history has shown that it is not possible to retreat in the face of US aggression.

September 2 Raul Castro sends a message to Nicaraguan Defense Minister Ortega on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Sandinista People's Army telling it to rise up against US imperialism.

September 4 During a speech at a Territorial Militia Troops officers course, Politburo member Julio Camacho says defense is costly, but much more costly is to be unarmed and confronted by imperialism.

September 5 During a meeting in Camaguey, Vilma Espin says she believes that if the imperialist enemy manages through military might to set foot on Cuban soil, he will get burned.

President of the People's Government Oscar Fernandez Mell meets with a delegation from the US-Hispanic organization, League of United Latin American Citizens.

September 6 Isidoro Malmierca and Horst Sindermann discuss bilateral relations and condemn the aggressive US policy in Central America and express full solidarity and support for Nicaragua and El Salvador.

September 7 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo arrives in Czechoslovakia and is met by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra. They discuss the international situation and US aggression.

Fidel Castro receives a delegation from the League of United Latin American Citizens headed by President Mario Obledo. The delegation presents Fidel with a list of prisoners they are interested in.

At a press conference, Mario Obledo says Fidel Castro explained to him that Cuba is currently holding serious talks with the US to resolve the immigration problem.

September 8 In a speech in Ethiopia, Valdes says that the US has intensified the warmongering campaign against the Cuban revolution and that this campaign includes the possibility of a direct attack.

September 9 UPI reports that at least four Cuban military advisers were killed in the 1 September air attack by Nicaraguan rebels on a military training camp at Santa Clara.

September 10 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez tells US newsmen in Havana that President Reagan's reelection would not be an obstacle to bilateral relations, but neither would it improve relations between the two countries.

September 11 Czechoslovak Premier Strougal and Flavio Bravo discuss bilateral relations and the international situation; condemn US policy of adventurism, and stress the need to avoid nuclear war.

President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and Flavio Bravo discuss international politics and condemn US policy worldwide.

September 12 Granma reports that a recent decision by the US to further tighten restrictions on travel to Cuba proves the Reagan Administration does not want Americans to discover the truth about Cuba.

In a New York court, Omega 7 leader Eduardo Arocena admits that in 1980 he participated in an operation to introduce dengue fever into Cuba. He also admits links to a US intelligence service.

In a statement on Prague TV, Flavio Bravo says the US is trying to drown the revolutions in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Cuba in blood, using any possible means.

September 13 Flavio Bravo tells Pal Losonczi that tension in Central America is great because of US aggression and Havana is ready to settle its differences of view with the US at the negotiating table.

September 18 A group of US lawyers belonging to the National Lawyers Guild arrive in Cuba to participate in the first Scientific Symposium on Legal Policy and Ideology, being held on 20-22 September.

September 19 Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov receives Flavio Bravo, President of the National Assembly, to discuss the international situation, worsened by US aggression.

September 20 US lawyers hold a press conference in Havana saying that the possibility of opening the way to greater understanding and communication between the US and Cuba is of upmost importance.

September 22 A US Federal Grand Jury in New York convicts Cuban exile Arocena of murdering a diplomat and masterminding a 10-year bombing spree as the leader of the anti-Castro Omega 7 terrorist group.

September 28 Isidoro Malmierca arrives in New York to participate in the UN General Assembly debates.

September 30 Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati meets with Isidoro Malmierca in New York to discuss expanding mutual relations. Velayati pledges support for the Latin American countries against US imperialism.

October 1 Fidel Castro and President Sankara of Burkina issue a joint communique blaming Washington for the prevailing tense world situation and expressing solidarity with Nicaragua.

October 3 In a protest note handed to the US Mission in Havana, Cuba accuses the US of sending a spy plane over the island last month, jeopardizing talks between the two countries.

At the UN General Assembly, Isidoro Malmierca charges the US with being set for a "new interventionist adventure" in Central America and warns it would be met by "war without quarter or respite".

Confidential

Jesus Montane, Manuel Pineiro, and Venezuelan Communist Party official Jesus Farias agree in Havana that "the current policy of the US administration endangers the region and international peace."

Foreign Minister Malmierca tells the UN General Assembly that everything is ready for a US military invasion of Nicaragua.

October 6 At the UN, the Nonaligned Movement warns of the imminent danger of a direct intervention by imperialistic forces against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other Latin American nations.

October 7 In a New York Times interview, Acting Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera Linares says "we have never felt so threatened." A State Department spokesman says "We don't plan on invading Cuba, period."

In a New York Times interview, John Ferch, head of the US Interests Section in Havana, says there has been no changes in US policy toward Cuba in recent months.

October 8 At the United Nations, Isidoro Malmierca says that Cuba is willing to negotiate with the US on a basis of mutual respect, but it has not received any sign from Washington on this.

October 10 In Berlin, Vice President of the Council of State and Ministers Guillermo Garcia and East German leader Erich Honecker denounce US policy against Cuba and Nicaragua.

In an interview with a Washington Post journalist, Angolan President dos Santos pledges to work toward the withdrawal of about 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

October 13 In Mexico City, spokesman for Cuba's Foreign Ministry Enrique Gonzalez says Cuba is ready to withdraw its military advisers from Central America when the US stops assuming control of the region.

October 19 Miami press reports that the Justice Department has decided that more than 125,000 Cubans from the 1980 refugee boatlift may become permanent US residents under a 1966 law.

October 20 Bogota press reports that 28 Salvadorans and Cubans have been arrested by Colombian officials on San Andres Island after illegally entering the country in a US registered aircraft.

October 25 The meeting of Caribbean intellectuals, "entitled, Maurice Bishop in Memoriam," ends. Proposals made were: support for the Contadora, condemn US aggression, and demand such aggressions end now.

October 27 Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, President of the Cuban Olympic Committee says that Cuba will compete with Indianapolis to host the 1987 Pan-American Games.

October 29 Fidel Castro opens the 39th CEMA meeting in Havana. In his speech he attacks the US for what he says are attempts to wipe socialist from the face of the earth.

In his CEMA speech, Fidel Castro says that despite the Reagan administration's threat forcing Cuba to prepare militarily, Cuba's economy has grown 9.8 percent this year.

October 30 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez addresses the CEMA session condemning the discriminatory political policy, the embargo, and the trade bans that capitalist countries have placed on socialist countries.

October 31 In an interview with senior executives and editors of the Hearst group of newspapers, President Reagan says he had long dreamed of persuading Cuba to rejoin the "family of the Americas."

November 2 Cuban refugees who fled Mariel in 1980 and who are now prisoners at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, burned bedsheets, and chanted "Freedom Now." This is the second demonstration in three weeks.

November 7 Reuters reports that Cuban officials have resigned themselves to the fact that they will be forced to deal with Ronald Reagan for four more years.

In an interview with Japan's KYODO news service, First Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera says that Cubans in Nicaragua will help the Central American country if it is attacked by the US.

Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez and Nicaraguan Education Minister Ernesto Cardenal say in Mexico that President Reagan's reelection poses a threat to peace in Central America.

Granma announces President Reagan's reelection without any comment. Prensa Latina noted that "the threat of an intervention is near" in Central America or against Cuba.

Reuters reports that Fidel Castro said "The most dangerous time will be immediately after the elections because Reagan believes that Cuba should be neutralized."

November 8 During an interview in Havana with Prensa Latina, Soviet Ambassador Katushev says that the USSR and its people would be by the Cuban people's side should the US attack Cuba.

November 12 Central Committee member Raul Garcia Pelaez attends the 14th congress of the Communist Party of Colombia held in Bogota. He charges the US as the main obstacle for peace in Central America.

November 15 Granma publishes two letters written by Fidel Castro to Mario Vasquez Rana, President of the Pan-American Sports Organization, on the injustice to favor the US as a selection for the games site.

Cuban astronaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez arrives in Mexico City to attend an exposition of machinery and equipment. He accuses the US of militarizing space.

November 16 During an interview with reporters in New York, Cuban defector Jose Luis Llovio Menendez says "Fidel hates totally the United States of America."

November 19 President of the National Assembly Flavio Bravo grants an interview with journalists. He condemns US aggression toward Central America and the Caribbean and hopes for peaceful negotiations.

November 23 The 15th consultative meeting of the socialist countries' solidarity committee ends in Havana with a final declaration condemning the frantic arms race begun by the US.

November 27 Havana press announces that the second seminar on the situation of communities in the United States which are considered ethnic minorities will be held in Havana on 4-6 December.

November 29 Havana press reports that Cuba and the US have resumed talks in New York on the possible repatriation of about 3,000 Cuban "undesirables."

December 3 Thousands of Cubans who came to the US in the 1980 Mariel Boatlift line up at registration centers in the US to begin the process of becoming American citizens.

Minister of Health Sergio del Valle meets in Berlin with GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph. They condemn US aggression and express solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

December 5 Minister of Culture Armando Hart opens a seminar on US minorities. He says the role of US communities can be decisive in achieving a future of unity and peace on the American continent.

December 8 The Foreign Ministry reports that the third round of talks on immigration matters between the US and Cuba ended on 5 December. Vice Foreign Minister Alarcon headed the Cuban delegation.

During his speech to intermediate-level students, Fidel Castro says that Cuba will always be alert to every sign or indication from US leaders of aggression towards Cuba.

December 9-13 The first maritime safety meeting is held in Havana. In attendance are 200 Cuban delegates, 12 from the USSR, Vietnam, Venezuela, France, and the United States.

December 11 US Administration officials report that the US and Cuba have reached a basic agreement to return to Havana about 2,500 "undesirable" refugees and to allow some 20,000 Cubans to immigrate annually.

December 14 Fidel Castro delivers a nationwide radio and television speech in which he termed the immigration agreement with the US as "positive and constructive."

December 19 UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar meets with Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon at the UN to discuss the world situation, especially Central America and South Africa.

In an interview in Stern, Fidel Castro discusses Nicaragua and US goals and says the US administration does not wish a peaceful settlement in Central America.

December 21 Chairman of the Cuban National UNESCO Commission Vicentina Antuna says in Havana that the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO is another example of US arrogance.

Paris Le Monde reports on an interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in which he discusses Angolan troop withdrawal and alleged US threats against Cuba since 1981 by the US.

December 22 US officials in New York report that 77 Cubans who used allegedly phony documents to enter the United States from Spain were denied entry at John F. Kennedy Airport. Immigration hearings are pending.

December 28 In a speech to the National Assembly, Fidel Castro accuses the US and Australia of trying to damage the Cuban economy by sabotaging an international sugar agreement.

December 31 Cuba's Ambassador to Poland Quintin Pino Machado denounces US aggression against Cuba and stresses the positive relations between Cuba and Poland, in an interview on Polish television.

A convicted mass murderer, Ishmael Ali Labeet, hijacks an American Airliner from St. Croix to New York. Cuban authorities arrest the hijacker, and the plane returns to New York.

Confidential

Uruguay

November 29 Uruguay's President-elect Julio Sanguinetti, in an interview in Tiempo Argentino, says it would be positive to resume relations with Cuba.

December 31 Roberto Asain, Secretary for international relations of the Uruguayan Colorado Party arrives in Havana as part of a tour that includes Nicaragua, Venezuela, and the US.

Confidential**USSR**

January 1 Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov sends a message of congratulations to Raul Castro on the 25th anniversary of the revolution in Cuba.

Soviet Party and State messages are sent to Fidel Castro on the 25 anniversary of the revolution in Cuba.

January 4 Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, arrives in Havana to attend the formal unveiling of a monument to Lenin. Konstantin Katushev accompanies him.

January 5 Baku Domestic Service reports that the Petrov machinery tools factory in Baku has exported three oil drills to Cuba and that a total of six oil drills will have been exported by the end of 1984.

USSR Minister of Culture Demichev and Armando Hart discuss development of relations between the two ministries in the field of cooperation and in the training of education cadres.

January 8 Soviet official Demichev presents the Order of the October Revolution to Blas Roca during a ceremony in Havana.

Fidel Castro, Armando Hart, and Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev attend a dedication ceremony for the first monument to Vladimir Illich Lenin in Cuba and Latin America in Lenin Park.

Soviet Minister of Culture Petr Demichev attends a mass meeting at the Jose Marti Metallurgical Combine. He discusses the international situation with Jesus Montane.

January 9 Foreign Minister Gromyko and Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto discuss international problems and Soviet-Cuban cooperation during a meeting in Moscow.

Fidel Castro and Soviet official Demichev discuss international issues and further development of the fraternal Soviet-Cuban cooperation.

January 10 In honor of the 25th Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto hosts a reception in Moscow that is attended by Soviet officials Aliyev and Kuznetsov.

January 19 Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Giraldo Mazola visits Kiev; he is received by Masik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman and Martynenko, Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

January 23 In an interview in Moscow, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez says that Cuba is more concerned about the preservation and strengthening of world peace than about its own problems.

Confidential

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrives in Moscow at the head of a delegation that will participate in the 109th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee.

January 25 Jesus Montane closes the International Scientific Conference saying that the most imperative task which the peoples of the world are currently facing is the struggle for peace.

 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discusses bilateral relations related to the work of the intergovernmental USSR-Cuba Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation with Soviet leader Arkhipov.

January 26 First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers I. V. Arkhipov receives Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; they discuss Soviet-Cuban trade and economic relations.

 US officials state that the USSR has increased the size of Cuba's Navy and MIG-23 fighter forces; a 2,300-ton Soviet-built frigate and a 2,100-ton diesel-powered submarine were delivered recently.

 Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov receives the Playa Giron Order from Lionel Soto, Ambassador of Cuba to the USSR.

 Cuban Ambassador to Moscow Lionel Soto decorates USSR Defense Minister Ustinov with the Playa Giron Order, on the occasion of his 65th birthday for his contributions to the communist society.

February 4 The Soviet Union is sending nine new sugarcane harvesters to Cuba. Cuban mechanics are being trained in the repair and maintenance of these harvesters.

February 6 USSR Minister of Trade Grigoroy Vashchenko arrives in Havana heading a delegation that will evaluate the bilateral work plan for 1983-84 as well as trade cooperation in 1985-86.

 Minister of Culture Armando Hart arrives in Moscow; he discusses further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Cuban cooperation with his counterpart Petr Demichev.

 First Secretary of the Komsomol Viktor Maksimovich Mishin arrives in Cuba heading the Soviet youth delegation that will participate from 9-11 Feb. in the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival.

February 7 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Viktor Mishin, First Secretary of the USSR's Leninist Komsomol.

February 8 Leaders of the National Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union Secretariat and USSR Trade Minister Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko meet in Havana.

February 9 Culture Minister Armando Hart meets in Moscow with publishing official Boris Pastukhov and Cinematography official Filipp Yermash to discuss development and cooperation in the two fields.

February 10 Cuba declares four days of mourning (11-14 Feb.) for Soviet leader Yuri Andropov as tens of thousands line up to sign a book of condolences in Revolution Square.

February 11 Fidel Castro, accompanied by other members of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee, visits the Soviet Embassy in Havana to sign the book of condolences.

 Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa and Soviet Trade Minister Vashchenko sign a bilateral trade agreement and 24 evaluation of tasks for 1983-84.

 Fidel Castro sends a message of condolences to the Soviet Government and peoples on the occasion of Soviet President Yuriy Andropov's death.

February 12 Raul Castro discusses the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Soviet and Cuban youth with V. M. Mishin, who heads the Lenin Komsomol delegation visiting Cuba.

February 13 Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jesus Montane, and Roberto Veiga head a delegation to the funeral of Soviet leader Andropov; Fidel places a floral tribute at the bier.

February 13-16 Matyas Szuros, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party visits Havana at the invitation of the PCC; he is greeted by Central Committee member Julian Rizo Alvarez.

February 15 Fidel Castro and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discuss Soviet-Cuban cooperation and the international situation with Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and Konstantin Rusakov.

 The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko expresses Soviet solidarity with the Cuban people to Fidel Castro during a meeting in Moscow.

 Fidel Castro discusses the international situation and matters of mutual interest with Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, in Moscow.

 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Indira Gandhi to discuss matters of interest to both countries and to the Nonaligned Movement.

 Fidel Castro meets in Moscow with Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, and with Pascual Luvualu, MPLA-Labor Party Politburo member.

 Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions receives Roberto Veiga in Moscow to exchange opinions on the work of the two countries' labor organizations.

February 16 Fidel Castro discusses matters of mutual interest with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov during a meeting in Moscow.

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February 17 The president of the USSR's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Yakov Ryabov, reports that Soviet technical assistance to Cuba has increased to more than 1 billion rubles annually.

February 18 Fidel Castro tells Newsweek there will be no dialogue between Cuba and the US as long as the US insists that the Central American situation is caused by Cuba's relationship with the USSR.

Izvestiya reports that USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V. G. Komplektov and his Cuban counterpart Ricardo Alarcon met in Moscow to discuss topical international problems.

February 19 A Soviet trade union delegation led by Shalayev arrives in Havana to take part in the work of the 15th congress of the Central Trade Union Organization of Cuban Working People.

February 28 Cuba and the USSR sign an industrial equipment agreement in Havana. The equipment will be assigned to factories being built in Cuba within the framework of the economic agreement for 1981-85.

March 3 Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko says that the Soviet Union will be on the side of Cuba in times of calm as well as in those of turmoil.

March 5 The Cuban ship, "Julio Antonio Mella," arrives at the Leningrad port to begin the participation of Cuban ships in the Leningrad-Havana transoceanic route.

Two more Soviet cargo ships arrive at Havana Port with more than 3,500 tons of containers and equipment. There are a total of 36 ships in Havana's bay, 24 of which are docked.

March 8 Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes has been received by Viktor Chebrikov, USSR Security official; they discussed strengthening cooperation.

March 11 Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, meet in Moscow.

March 12 President of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television Nivaldo Herrera and his Soviet counterpart Sergey Lapin sign a television protocol in Moscow for 1984-85. Herrera departs for Prague.

March 13 Ramiro Valdes decorates Viktor Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo with the Solidarity Order and Army General Fedorchuk, Minister of Internal Affairs with the Medal of Friendship.

March 16 Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares says the Soviet Union and Cuba had decided on a "gradual disengagement" from Angola that will permit the eventual departure of Cuban troops.

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March 20 Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto decorates Soviet Minister Boris Bakin with the Armando Mestre Order for his contribution to the completion of socio-economic projects in Cuba.

March 23 Cuba and the Soviet Union sign a final protocol for the supply of equipment, spare parts, materiel, and the delivery of documents for projects for 1985.

Mar 26–Apr 2 Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura meets with a visiting delegation of CPSU workers headed by N. I. Zemskov to exchange experience of party work.

March 26 The Cuban press reports the arrival at the port of Havana of the Soviet helicopter carrier Leningrad, the guided-missile destroyer Udaloy, a diesel submarine, and a supply ship.

Soviet Naval officer Rear Admiral Fedor Starozhilov meets with Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria, Santamaria and Oscar Fernandez Mell tour the Soviet ship Leningrad.

March 28 Raul Castro receives Rear Admiral Fedor Starozhilov. Starozhilov toured the Havana City Museum and other places of historical interest.

Division Generals Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Ulises Rosales del Toro, and Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado meet with Soviet Naval Rear Admiral Fedor Starozhilov.

March 29 Soviet Naval officer Fedor Starozhilov stresses solidarity in a news conference in Havana repeating Chernenko's recent statement that the USSR has been, is, and will be on the side of Cuba.

April 2 The USSR's Petroleum Industry Minister Nikolay Mal'tsev and Cuba's Minister of Basic Industry Marcos Portal sign a cooperation protocol in oil production in Moscow.

April 4 During a ceremony held in Moscow, the Cuban Government formally agrees with the USSR to adhere to a treaty on the recovery and return of cosmonauts and space objects.

USSR Council of Ministers officials I. Arkhipov and B. Ye. Shcherbina meet with Marcos Portal to discuss economic and industrial cooperation.

Marcos Portal and Ya. P. Ryabov, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations meet in Moscow.

The National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students is organized. Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presides. The major youth events will be held in Moscow in 1985.

April 5 The Soviet Naval ships commanded by Vice Admiral Starozhilov end their official visit to the Port of Havana.

Confidential

Politburo alternate member Montane discusses the Cuban Communist Party's relationship with the CPSU with a Soviet delegation headed by Vasiliy Borisenkov and Al'girdas-Mikolas Brazauskas.

April 8 Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Martynov receives the Chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply I. Sanchez to discuss bilateral cooperation.

April 9 Senior Pentagon officials say the Soviet helicopter carrier Leningrad is conducting operations with a Cuban frigate in the Gulf of Mexico and approached within 100 miles of the US coast.

April 20-27 V. Ye. Odintsov, first secretary of the North Osetian CPSU Obkom visits Havana to discuss experiences of the PCC's work in training, placement, and education of cadres with Machado Ventura.

April 29 CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Nikolay Tikhonov receives Cuba's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Lionel Soto to exchange views on questions concerning further development of relations.

 Lionel Soto and Andrey Gromyko meet in Moscow.

May 4 In Moscow, CPSU Central Committee member Nikolay Baybakov and Cuba's Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto discuss Cuba's use of conventional and unconventional sources of energy.

 Nikolay Baybakov and Lionel Soto also discuss the possibilities for training Cuban workers in Soviet industries, looking ahead at economically important projects under construction in Cuba.

May 7 The Soviet Navy fleet that had been anchored off the Cuban coast since 26 March on an "official, friendly" visit ends its stay.

May 17 Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas meets in Moscow with counterparts Peter Veress from Hungary, Khristo Khristov from Bulgaria, and Nikolay Komarov from the Soviet Union.

May 21 Cuban track and field athletes tell Radio Havana that the decisions made by the Olympic Committee of the USSR and other Socialist nations not to attend the Los Angeles Olympics are justifiable.

May 28-Jun 5 A delegation of political workers of Cuba's Armed Forces led by Col. Armando Martinez Alvarez visits the Soviet Union to exchange experiences on party organizational work in the military.

June 6-12 Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura visits the Soviet Union; he discusses cooperation between the two political organizations with Soviet officials.

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June 8 Jose Ramon Machado Ventura is received by Eduard Shevardnadze, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia to discuss bilateral relations. He visits Tbilisi, capital of Georgia.

June 11 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Humberto Perez arrive in Moscow to attend the CEMA meeting. Fidel Castro is the only head of state not to attend.

Chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Yakov Ryabov and Hector Rodriguez Llompart sign a construction protocol in Moscow.

Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas tells Prensa Latina that due to the escalating anti-Cuban policy of the US, Soviet aid to Cuba grows in importance.

June 13 Fidel Castro sends a message to Soviet leader Chernenko expressing full support for the CEMA economic summit.

Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee receives Jose Ramon Machado Ventura to exchange information on the work done by the CPSU and the PCC.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez presides over the final session of the CEMA meeting where agreements on future development of the CEMA countries and economic cooperation were approved.

June 18 First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov says that cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical fields continue to broaden with Cuba.

June 18-20 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez attends the 14th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation in Moscow.

June 20 A Bank of Cuba report says that last year Cuba resold \$600 million of Soviet oil imports to offset its loss of hard currency—a 57 percent increase over 1982.

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ryzhkov discusses Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Ivan Arkhipov sign several documents to expand cooperation in economy, science, and technology.

July 9 President of the Central Planning Board Humberto Perez Gonzalez receives Petr Andreyevich Paskar, First Deputy Chairman of the GOSPLAN to discuss planning for food needs during 1986-90.

July 10 The Cuban Foreign Ministry categorically denies that it has received 10 Soviet MIGs for Nicaragua, as reported in the US press.

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Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives GOSPLAN official Paskar to discuss a national food program within the framework for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

July 18 The Order of Jose Marti has been awarded to Andrey Gromyko in recognition of Gromyko's friendship and solidarity with the Cuban revolution.

July 23 Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Vorotnikov receives Perez Galdoz, Deputy Director of the Cuban National News Agency.

July 25 The Soviet Union sends a message to Fidel Castro on the 31st anniversary of the assault on Moncada stressing solidarity with Cuba's struggle for liberty, independence, and peace.

 Central Committee member Carlos Lage presides over a farewell ceremony for students who will go to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to study specialties in nuclear science.

July 26 Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov sends a message of congratulations to Raul Castro on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks.

 Fidel Castro announces in his 26th July speech that the Soviet Union is helping Cuba build a four-reactor nuclear power plant near Cienfuegos.

July 27 TASS reports that in his 26th of July speech, Fidel Castro said that Cuba's relations with Socialist countries are unbreakable.

August 4 The Soviet machine factory in Stanov has finished building a shipment of trucks, 70 ton capacity each, for transporting gasoline to Cuba. 100 trucks for cement and molasses will also be built.

August 24 The Soviet ship Taras Shevchenko arrives in Cuba with some 800 Cuban students who graduated from various universities in the Soviet Union.

August 31 Soviet Central Committee Politburo member Shcherbitskiy receives Juan Morante, recently appointed Consul General of Cuba, in Kiev to discuss strengthening relations.

September 12 A Soviet delegation headed by I. V. Kapitonov, Supreme Soviet Deputy and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stops in Cuba on its way to Mexico.

 Soviet leader I. V. Kapitonov and Jose Ramon Ventura Machado and Armando Hart meet in Havana and take a familiarization tour of Havana and visit agricultural plantations.

 I. V. Kapitonov and Jaime Crombet discuss the CPSU's and the Cuban Communist Party's activities in developing certain sectors of the national economy during a meeting in Havana.

Confidential

September 13 Minister of Culture Almeida greets a Soviet delegation headed by Boris Pastukov, Central Committee member, who will attend the Second International Book Fair from 14-20 September.

September 18 Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura receives Boris Pastukhov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

September 19 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez opens CEMA's third executive committee meeting in Moscow in his capacity as president.

September 20 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Commander of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov discuss international problems of mutual interest and bilateral relations during a meeting in Moscow.

Vietnam and Cuba sign a contract on cooperation and exchange of editorials in Havana. Contracts have also been signed with Bulgaria, Poland, and the Soviet Union, during the Havana 84 book fair.

September 21 Ten deputy chiefs of governments sign the protocol on agreements reached during the 3rd meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee in Moscow. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez examines the documents.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Ivan Arkhipov to discuss the trade accord, co-operation in various sectors until the year 2000 and the revising of investments programs.

October 2 Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Boris Ponomarev and Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto discuss the international situation and party relations.

At a ceremony in Moscow, Lionel Soto announces pledges made by Cuban workers and students, who reside in the USSR, in honor of the third party congress and the 22nd World Youth Festival.

Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, receives Central Committee member Lionel Soto in Moscow to discuss the international situation.

October 3 USSR First Deputy Minister of Communications Gennadiy Kudryavtsev visits the three joint Cuban-Soviet communications installations in Havana Province.

October 5 A scientific-technical cooperation protocol between the Soviet and Cuban Ministries of Communications is signed in Havana. The protocol comprises more than 20 projects.

October 12 Aleksey Georgiyevich Petrishchev, USSR Minister of Mineral Fertilizer Production arrives in Camaguey accompanied by Minister of Basic Industry Marcos Portal. They visit industrial plants in Nuevitas.

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Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa and his Soviet counterpart Grigoriy Vashchenko sign in Moscow the 1985-86 protocol for scientific and technical cooperation.

October 14 Havana press reports that a base for supertankers is being built in Matanzas at a cost of more than \$200 million. It will be built with technical and financial aid from the Soviet Union.

October 16 Severo Aguirre del Cristo, President of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples attends a coordination meeting for committee presidents from socialist countries in Moscow.

Dimitriy Kartvelishvili, Chairman of the Georgia Council of Ministers, USSR, receives Domestic Trade Minister Manuel Vila Sosa. They discuss Central America and Cuba's economy.

October 24 GOSPLAN Chairman Nikolay Baybakov arrives in Havana and is greeted by Humberto Perez, Vice President of the Council of Ministers. Baybakov will attend the 39th CEMA meeting.

October 25 Fidel Castro receives GOSPLAN Chairman Nikolay Baybakov to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries in the coming five-year plan as well as for the long term.

October 28 Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov arrives in Havana to attend the CEMA conference. He is welcomed by Fidel Castro.

October 31 Fidel Castro and Nikolay Tikhonov, Chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo sign an economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement ending in the year 2000.

November 1 Fidel and Raul Castro and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Humberto Perez bid farewell to Nikolay Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at Jose International Airport.

Fidel Castro and Nikolay Ryzhkov visit a nickel works complex in Moa, one of the largest enterprises in Cuban industry being built with technical help of the Soviet Union.

Fidel Castro and Nikolay Ryzhkov inaugurate the America's Guerrilla sculpture dedicated to Che Guevara. The sculptor is located at the Punta Gorda nickel plant complex in Moa.

November 2 Soviet television reports on an interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in which he reflects on the importance of the cooperation agreement signed and the importance of the CEMA meeting in Havana.

Politburo member Juan Almeida is received in Moscow by Grigoriy Romanov, CPSU Politburo member.

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November 3 GOSPLAN President Nikolay Baybakov and Humberto Perez sign the ceremonial document of the second Cuba-Soviet meeting for economic and social development for 1986-90. Baybakov departs Havana.

In an interview with Pravda, Fidel Castro says the fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the USSR and Cuba has been and always will be the basis of Cuba's foreign policy.

Fidel Castro bids farewell to Nikolay Baybakov, Vice President of the USSR Council of Ministers, at Jose Marti International Airport.

November 5 During his speech commemorating the USSR's October Revolution, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura reviews Soviet economic aid to Cuba and says that Cuba's relations with the USSR are a source of pride.

Cuba commemorates the 67th anniversary of the USSR's October Revolution. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, and USSR Ambassador Katuchev preside over the ceremony.

November 7 First Vice Minister of the FAR, Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro presides over the FAR's central event commemorating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

November 8 During an interview in Havana with Prensa Latina, Soviet Ambassador Katushev says that the USSR and its people would be by the Cuban people's side should the US attack Cuba.

Fidel and Raul Castro, Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, and Guillermo Garcia attend a reception in Havana commemorating the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution.

November 16 Alternate Cuban Ambassador to the UN Alberto Velazco San Jose says Cuba has voted against a resolution adopted by the UN regarding the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

November 25 The Cuban military delegation in the USSR headed by Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra meets with the new Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal Sergey Sokolov.

November 28 A judicial cooperation and aid agreement is signed by Cuba and the USSR at the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Havana.

The Council of State awards the Order of Solidarity to Mikhail Zimyanin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in recognition of his work in solidarity with Cuba.

December 7 Cuba and the USSR sign a sports accord for exchanges in sports and exchanges of technical and skilled construction workers to build sports related buildings and equipment.

Confidential

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December 9-13 The first maritime safety meeting is held in Havana. In attendance are 200 Cuban delegates, 12 from the USSR, Vietnam, Venezuela, France, and the United States.

December 13 CPSU Central Committee secretary Mikhail Zimyanin is presented in Moscow with the Order of Solidarity bestowed by Cuba's Council of State. Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto speaks.

Raul Castro meets with Marshal of Aviation of the Soviet Union Yevgeniy Savitskiy. Savitskiy holds a press conference saying Fidel's recent speeches merited the approval of the Soviet people.

December 17 Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers meets with Cuba's Ambassador to the USSR Soto to discuss the development of petroleum production in the Varadero-Cardenas Basin.

December 18 Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin arrives in Cuba heading an Armed Forces delegation. He is greeted by Politburo alternate member Abelardo Colome Ibarra.

December 20 Soviet Marshal Semen Kurkotkin visits the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy in Havana.

December 21 Raul Castro signs the condolence book for the death of Dmitriy Ustinov. Ambassador of the USSR in Cuba, Konstantin Katushev accompanies him.

December 22 Raul Castro bids farewell to a delegation, presided over by Division General Colome Ibarra, representing the party, government, and the FAR at the funeral in Moscow of Dmitriy Ustinov.

Raul Castro receives Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin. Raul expresses his profound grief and sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov.

December 24 In a message addressed to top Soviet authorities and published by TASS, Fidel Castro said that in the death of Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov, Cuba has lost a sincere friend and loyal comrade.

Havana press reports that the Cuban delegation to the funeral of Dmitriy Ustinov has served as an honor guard at the foot of the coffin of the deceased defense minister.

December 26 Granma reports that Fidel Castro met with Soviet Air Marshal Eugeni Savitski and a Soviet war veterans delegation in Havana.

Fidel and Raul Castro met with the delegation of Soviet war heroes headed by Marshal of Aviation Yevgeniy Savitskiy. The delegation met with students and workers and visited military units.

December 27 A delegation from Leningrad Province headed by First Deputy Chairman Rudolf Praust arrives in Santiago de Cuba to attend the 26th anniversary of the revolution celebrations.

December 28 A Soviet naval task force arrives on a friendship visit. The destroyer *Otlichny* is accompanied by escort ships *Zadornyy* and *Razitelnyy*, a diesel submarine, and a tanker.

December 30 Raul Castro receives Soviet Vice Admiral Ryabov. Ryabov termed the strengthening of Cuba's defenses as positive and necessary because of increasing US aggressiveness.

December 31 The USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers sends a message to Fidel Castro on the 26th anniversary of the revolution reiterating unvarying solidarity.

Confidential

Vatican

October 13

Talking to reporters on his plane after a trip to Spain, Pope John Paul II indicates that he is ready to visit Cuba as soon as Cuba sends him an invitation.

Confidential**Venezuela**

January 10 El Diario de Caracas calls for an improvement in Venezuelan-Cuban relations and discloses that a commission appointed by President-elect Lusinchi will travel to Havana in February.

February 1 Vice President of the Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez arrives in Caracas at the head of the delegation that will attend the presidential inauguration of Jaime Lusinchi.

February 3 Vice President of the Council of State Jose Ramon Fernandez conveys the best wishes of the Cuban people, party, and Government to the new chief of state of Venezuela, Jaime Lusinchi.

Jose Ramon Fernandez meets with Venezuelan Secretary of State, Isidro Morales Apul and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and other Venezuelan officials in Caracas.

February 4 El Nacional in Caracas reports that Jose Ramon Fernandez says the Central American issue can only be resolved by peaceful means such as talks and dialogue, and certainly not military options.

February 14 According to Venezuelan media, the four terrorists who were jailed on charges of blowing up a Cubana aircraft on 6 October 1976, will remain in jail.

March 7 Paris press reports that on 6 March Cuban police shot a high school teacher seeking refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana by climbing over a fence surrounding the embassy.

April 10 A 28-year-old Cuban citizen is killed by police when he tries to seek asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana.

April 13 Venezuelan President Lusinchi asks Havana to explain the killing of a Cuban who tried to enter the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana on 10 April, the second such incident this year.

April 24 After meeting with Venezuelan President Lusinchi, US Special Envoy Shlauderman rejects broadening of the Contadora peace process to bring in Cuba.

June 15 The Cuban Foreign Ministry announces that 11 of 16 Cubans who entered the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana in 1980 have voluntarily left the embassy in recent days to resume their normal lives.

June 18 According to officials in Caracas, Venezuela's new Social Democratic Government has decided to seek better relations with Cuba.

June 20 Cuba and Venezuela agree to another five-year extension of an agreement on the hijacking of planes and ships, which was originally signed in July 1973 and renewed in 1979.

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June 24 Cuban poet Jorge Valls, arriving in Venezuela after 20 years in prison in Cuba, says he will work to help others still held as political prisoners in Cuba.

June 25 All the persons who have been in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana for several years leave the embassy, with the exception of a 60-year-old man.

July 4 Fidel Castro sends a message of congratulations to President Jaime Lusinchi on the 163rd anniversary of Venezuela's independence.

July 8 Ruben Carpio, Chairman of the Venezuelan Senate's Foreign Policy Committee says that it is only natural that Cuba be included in the Central American peace negotiations.

August 7 In an interview with El Nacional in Caracas, PRC Foreign Minister Xueqian says, "Of late, the Cuban Government has shown interest in improving relations with China, and Beijing also wants this."

September 17 Venezuelan Democratic Action party member Camache Mata says that improving relations with Cuba should not be seen solely as in Venezuela's interest but in the interest of all of Latin America.

October 3 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez presents the Order of Solidarity medal to Gallegos Mancera, member of the Communist Party of Venezuela. Gallegos says he now feels more committed to revolutionary Cuba.

Jesus Montane, Manuel Pineiro, and Venezuelan Communist Party official Jesus Farias agree in Havana that "the current policy of the US administration endangers the region and international peace."

October 26 Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera attends the 10th meeting of the Latin American Council, the highest SELA body. He stresses that Cuban-Venezuelan relations are stable and characterized by dialogue.

November 9 The Venezuelan National Council for Science and Technology and the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation sign a cooperation agreement.

December 9-13 The first maritime safety meeting is held in Havana. In attendance are 200 Cuban delegates, 12 from the USSR, Vietnam, Venezuela, France, and the United States.

December 13 In an interview with Prensa Latina, Foreign Minister Malmierca reiterates that Cuba supports the negotiations between Venezuela and Guyana to resolve their disagreement over territorial issues.

Confidential**Vietnam**

January 13 Pedro Palacio, heading a Cuban delegation for the Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, reaffirms Cuba's support for solidarity during a meeting in Hanoi with Hoang Tung, Communist Party Secretary.

January 23 Le Khac, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam arrives in Cuba and is greeted at Jose Marti International Airport by Ricardo Cabrizas.

January 26 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and Foreign Trade Vice Minister Andres Yebra Garcia begin trade talks in Havana with a Vietnamese delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac.

February 16 Fidel Castro sends an anniversary greeting to Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam confirming Cuba's solidarity with their people and party.

February 19 Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam departs for Cuba to attend the 15th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

February 23 Jorge Lezcano, chief of the Cuban delegation attending the Advisory Conference of Socialist Parliaments in Hanoi meets with the chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho.

March 21-23 Vietnam's Vice Minister of Culture Tran Van Phac attends the 12th conference of the heads of the cinematographic services in socialist countries held in Havana.

April 10 First Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Viera receives Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Luong in Havana to express Cuba's support for the Vietnamese people.

Apr 29-May 10 Vietnamese Army heroine Ta Thi Kieu visits Cuba at the invitation of Fidel Castro. Upon receiving Kieu, Jesus Montane expresses support for the Vietnamese people. Keiu meets with Vilma Espin.

May 9 During a meeting with Vietnamese heroine Ta Thi Kieu, Jesus Montane says that President Reagan's recent China visit has increased the threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia.

May 16 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Vietnamese Minister Vo Dong Giang. Montane expresses Cuba's full support for the Vietnamese people's struggle against Chinese expansionism.

May 17 The Cuban Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning China's acts of aggression against Vietnam's northern border provinces since early April.

Confidential

Confidential

August 3 Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong, on behalf of the State Council, presents the friendship order to Prensa Latina News Agency and its Director General Gustavo Robreno.

August 30 Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong, in a press conference in Havana, says that the two countries are in the same situation, and have the same tasks: production and national defense.

September 6 Fidel Castro sends a message to Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong on the occasion of the SRV national day expressing solidarity between the parties, people, and governments.

September 20 Vietnam and Cuba sign a contract on cooperation and exchange of editorials in Havana. Contracts have also been signed with Bulgaria, Poland, and the Soviet Union, during the Havana 84 book fair.

September 29 Minister of Transportation Guillermo Garcia Frias receives a Vietnamese delegation headed by Truong Thi Nhan, Director General of Foreign Trade Transportation to discuss maritime transportation.

October 25 To Huu, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam arrives in Havana to attend the 39th CEMA meeting. He is met at the airport by Pedro Miret, his counterpart.

October 26-27 To Huu and his delegation visit the construction site of the first atomic electric plant of Cuba, in Cienfuegos and tour the Isle of Youth.

October 27 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Vietnamese leader To Huu to discuss the Latin American situation and the Caribbean. Huu reaffirms Vietnam's support for Cuba against US aggression.

October 30 To Huu meets with Rene Rodriguez Cruz, PCC Central Committee member to express his gratitude to the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam for its efficacious activities in support of Vietnam.

November 30 A judicial cooperation and assistance agreement in civil, family, and criminal matters is signed in Havana by Minister of Justice Juan Escalona and Vietnamese Minister of Justice Phan Hien.

December 7 The Vietnamese ship To Lich arrives in Havana after 35 days at sea, signaling the inauguration of Cuba and Vietnam.

December 19-25 Division General Sixto Batista Santana and Vice Admiral Aldo Santamaria visit Vietnam and attend the 40th anniversary celebrations of the People's Army of Vietnam.

December 20 Raul Castro attends a reception at the Embassy of Vietnam in Havana for the Vietnamese National Army's 40th anniversary.

Confidential

December 21 Division General Sixto Batista arrives in Hanoi to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army.

December 25 The delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces led by Division General Sixto Batista Santana departs Hanoi after attending the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam Army Day.

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Western Sahara

February 28

Prime Minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Mahfoud Ali Beiba meets in Havana with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jesus Montane; Cuba reiterates its support for Western Sahara.

April 6

President of Western Sahara Mohamed Abdel Assid receives Manuel Torres, Vice President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

During the first session of the Cuban-Western Sahara Intergovernmental Conference on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, a protocol and a cooperation agreement is signed.

Yugoslavia

March 10 The delegation headed by Borut Miklavcic, Minister of Public Health of Slovenia, Yugoslavia, which is visiting Santiago de Cuba, tours the Saturnino Lora Provincial Hospital and new polyclinic.

April 21 Cuban Ambassador to Yugoslavia Aramis Fuentes condemns all attempts to link the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola to the independence of Namibia at a seminar in Belgrade.

July 9 Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic receives Jesus Montane to exchange views on the state of relations with an emphasis on their future expansion and promotion.

Ali Sukrija, President of the LCY Central Committee receives Jesus Montane who delivers a message from Fidel Castro. Party relations and bilateral relations are positively discussed.

July 10 Politburo member Jesus Montane visits the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and lays flowers on President Tito's grave before departing Belgrade.

September 17 Minister of Communications Pedro Guelmes departs for Yugoslavia. He meets with his counterpart Pljakic to discuss bilateral cooperation and trade matters in the communications field.

September 20 Minister of Communications Pedro Guelmes ends a working visit to Yugoslavia. He and Yugoslav officials examined the possibility of increasing bilateral cooperation in communications.

October 1 Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic and Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas discuss issues of commodity exchange and economic cooperation in Belgrade.

October 3 Foreign Trade Minister Cabrizas and Croatia's Premier Ante Markovic discuss the possibility of Yugoslav oil industry of Zagreb participating in construction of tanker port and oil base in Cuba.

Ricardo Cabrizas and Ante Markovic discuss economic cooperation and developing trade, particularly Yugoslavia's participation in development of the pharmaceuticals industry in Cuba.

October 5 Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc receives Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. Both express satisfaction with economic activities aimed at increasing the volume of exchanges.

October 27 Vice President of the Federal Executive Council of Belgrade Borisav Srebric departs for Havana to attend the 39th CEMA meeting.

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November 24-27 Minister of Public Health Sergio del Valle arrives in Belgrade. He meets with Mitja Ribicic, member of the League of Communists, to discuss the Contadora Group and the Nonaligned Movement.

November 28 During an interview in Belgrade, Politburo member Sergio del Valle and Mitja Ribicic, LCY president, praises the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

December 19 Talks between Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Loncar and Deputy Foreign Minister Linares end. The current international situation and the Nonaligned Movement were discussed.

December 29 In an interview with Prensa Latina in Belgrade, Yugoslav official Mito Pejovski discusses bilateral relations and trade with Cuba that amounted to \$20-30 million in 1984.

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Zaire

December 3

Mpinga Kasenda, permanent secretary of the Political Bureau of Zaire and Luis Delgado Perez, the new Cuban Ambassador to Zaire, discuss cooperation in the fields of culture, health, and agriculture.

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Confidential**Zambia**

March 3 President of the National Assembly of the People's Government Flavio Bravo departs for the Congo, Angolá, and Zambia. Before departing, he stresses strengthening relations with the three countries.

April 4 Zambia's Minister for Youth and Sport Ben Kakoma says Zambian youth have a lot to learn from Cuba in politics, sports and community organization during a meeting with youth leaders.

October 1 Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lameck Goma arrives in Havana accompanied by Walter Fills, Chief Assistant to President Kenneth Kaunda. Acting Foreign Minister Viera greets the visitors.

October 3 Zambia's Foreign Minister Lameck Goma and Jesus Montane discuss the fraternal ties which exist between the two countries and world issues of interest to the two parties.

October 4 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez receives Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lameck Goma to discuss the African situation, especially the independence of Namibia, and Central America.

October 4 Lameck Goma delivers a message from President Kenneth Kaunda to Fidel Castro. They discuss the international situation, especially southern Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean.

October 5 President Kaunda, in an interview with a Cuban journalist in Lusaka, says the conditions for revolution in South Africa are now ripe.

October 5 Zambia's President Kaunda meets with Cuban Ambassador to Zambia, Heriberto Feraudy Espino, to discuss bilateral relations. Kaunda reiterates his friendship for Fidel Castro.

December 6 Three cooperation agreements in the areas of public health, agriculture, and sports are signed with Zambia in Havana.

December 7 Carlos Rafael Rodriguez meets with Zambia's Minister of National Planning and Development Henry Meebelo to discuss bilateral talks on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

December 19 Zambia's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Musuka arrives in Cuba and is received at Jose Marti International Airport by Giraldo Mazola, Vice Minister of Foreign Relations.

December 19 Isidoro Malmierca and Otema Musaka of Zambia discuss matters related to the African national liberation struggle, especially Namibian independence and the fight against apartheid.

December 20 Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane meets with a delegation from the OAU's committee of liberation, presided over by Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Musuka.

Confidential**Zimbabwe**

February 20 Deputy Foreign Minister Oscar Oramas arrives in Harare; he discusses bilateral relations with Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwende and signs a cultural agreement.

Speaking to reporters in Harare, Deputy Foreign Minister Oramas says Cuban troops would not leave Angola until they have fulfilled their engagement in that country.

April 12 Alfonso Frage presents his credentials as the new Ambassador to Zimbabwe to President Canaan Banana.

September 19 Minister of Interior Ramiro Valdes arrives in Harare, Zimbabwe on an official visit.

September 20 Ramiro Valdes tells the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that Cuba and Zimbabwe would like cooperation between the two countries to include defense.

Ramiro Valdes is received by members of the State Security Ministry in Masvingo Province to discuss strengthening the fraternal relations between the peoples and governments.

September 24 During a press conference in Harare, Ramiro Valdes expresses the firm conviction that his visit to Zimbabwe has strengthened and consolidated relations between the countries.

November 1 Zimbabwe press reports rumors that some of the Cubans to be evacuated from Ethiopia and Angola may wind up in Zimbabwe and Ghana.

November 6 Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Witness Magwende, arrives in Havana. He and Isidoro Malmierca discuss the international situation, especially Central America and the Caribbean.

November 7 Vice President of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation receives Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende to discuss cooperation.

Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane receives Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

November 9 Fidel Castro and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende discuss the international situation and bilateral relations during a meeting in Havana.

December 31 Cuban Ambassador to Zimbabwe Perez says in a news conference that there are about 140 Zimbabweans training in Cuba in different disciplines, and the two countries may sign an economic accord in 1985.

In a news conference in Harare, Cuban Ambassador Alfonso Frage Perez says that Cuba and Zimbabwe may sign a trade and economic accord next year.

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